



Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

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THE C. & D. DIARY, 1902.—FINAL NOTICE.

ONCE more, and for the last time, we desire to remind business houses that our Publisher's arrangements in regard to THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1902, are approaching completion, and he will begin to

Prepare the Advertisement Sheets for Press

immediately after the next issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is printed. We have to catch the mails with copies of the DIARY for foreign and colonial subscribers early in November, so that every one may have his copy about Christmas week, no matter how remote his location may be. We should like the DIARY to be as complete as possible, so far as

Business Announcements

are concerned, and we are sure that such advertising is exceptionally profitable, for every item advertised is indexed in the Buyers' Guide, and is referred to all the year round. We, therefore, strongly urge those who have not given the Publisher instructions to secure space by letter or telegraph without further delay.

Summary.

A SOUTH AFRICAN Customs Union is on the tapis (p. 676).

A NOVEL ADVERTISING IDEA is described by "Adept: Adeptis" on p. 690.

MR. R. CLAY SUDLOW is depicted by Mr. Reynolds setting the pie before the King (p. 690).

THE indiscriminate sale of hydrochloric acid has again been condemned by a Coroner (p. 677).

MR. SPIVEY, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has died from the accident reported last week (p. 677).

DA. CALMETTE, who was bitten by a cobra, has lost part of the bitten finger through periostitis (p. 675).

THE AMUSING MANNER in which a Parisian dentist secured a thief by a dental operation is told on p. 675.

A GLASGOW unqualified assistant to a doctor has been fined a second time under the Pharmacy Act (p. 683).

OUR TOWN TRAVELLER has gathered some information respecting Christmas goods which is printed on p. 678.

MR. MARCHANT, a member of the Natal Pharmacy Board, has been elected to the Legislative Assembly (p. 676).

THE FRENCH VIEW of the pettiness of pharmacy, as expressed by a poet, is much like the view on this side of the Channel. See p. 675.

A CHARGE against the directors of the Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company (Limited) is under investigation at Manchester (p. 675).

AN ATTEMPT to murder a Parisian pharmacist was made the other morning when he was answering to a night-bell call (p. 677).

IT is an offence to allow noxious chemicals to flow into public sewers. Messrs. Cresswell Bros. & Schmitz have been fined for it (p. 683).

CORRESPONDENTS make further suggestions in regard to fixing better prices for the sale of pharmaceutical proprietary articles (p. 702).

THERE may probably be a curious development in the case of "Dr." Head, owing to a bit of advice he has got from a Harrow gentleman (p. 672).

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CUSTOMS TARIFF has recently been revised and the duties on chemicals and drugs have been considerably increased (p. 700).

THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION which is open in the Agricultural Hall this week is an improvement upon some previous ones. We report fully upon it on p. 687.

COMMERCIAL SHELLAC appears to be much adulterated with common resin. Mr. E. J. Parry describes in an article on p. 639 the methods of analysis and his results.

IN reviewing the results of the Pharmaceutical Minor and Major examinations for the year, we suggest that the Pharmaceutical Council should reconsider the times for holding these examinations (p. 692).

THE proposed German tariff is receiving much opposition on the Continent, and the Board of Trade in this country has instituted inquiries in respect to it. We deal with the chemical and drug aspects on p. 693.

TWO CASES under the Dentists Act for the illegal use of titles are reported. In one a summons against a chemist's assistant was dismissed, and in the second an unregistered dentist who used D.D.S., U.S.A. was fined (p. 683).

THE CORNER FOR STUDENTS PRIZES go to Newcastle and Gourcock this month. The last salt sent out was a mixture of nickel, sulphate, common alum, and iron alum. The tournament begins with the next specimen (p. 670).

A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION in sulphonal and codeine are the chief features of the drug-market this week. Cinchona was quite 10 per cent. higher in auction, and quinine is firmer in second hands. The drug-sales of new goods are reported on page 707.

DINING and other entertainments are the feature of the Winter Session reports this week. At Sheffield the President of the Pharmaceutical Society spoke (p. 680); at Dewsbury Mr. Glyn-Jones solicited union in regard to the Pharmacy Bill, and Mr. Lord Gifford wants the Council to take action against companies who use the title (p. 683). The Manchester Association met in private to hear Mr. John Taylor on the Pharmaceutical Council (p. 632). The Chemists' Assistants' Association had a smoking-concert, so had the Union, and other Association doings are reported (p. 681).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, PH.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, October 29, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, November 9. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

REPORTS.

The powder distributed to students on September 25 contained 1 part of nickel sulphate, 2 parts of aluminium ammonium sulphate (common alum), and 2 parts of ferric ammonium sulphate (iron alum).

The calculated composition of such a mixture is—

Ni ...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Al ...	...	...	...	...	2.4
Fe ...	...	...	...	...	4.6
NH ₄ ...	...	...	...	...	3.1
SO ₄ ...	...	...	...	...	39.7
H ₂ O ...	...	...	...	...	46.0
					100.0

The mixture was remarkably free from impurities.

Samples of the powder were distributed to 93 applicants, and 47 reports were received in response.

All our correspondents succeeded in detecting iron and the sulphuric acid radical. The failures in detecting the other metallic radicals were:—Nickel, 12; aluminium, 17; ammonium, 8. No fewer than 12 students failed to observe the water which was given off on gently heating the powder in a dry tube—a serious oversight with respect to a mixture containing 46 per cent. of water of crystallisation.

Some of the rather numerous failures to detect nickel were due to actual analytical errors; but quite one-half of them are to be attributed to a general laxity in handling the ammonium sulphide precipitate, apparently owing to the preconceived notion that the green colour of the original powder was sufficiently explained by the easily detected presence in it of iron (which many students mistakenly supposed to be present as ferrous sulphate). The careful student will do well to avoid such preconceived notions, while, if he is a close observer, he may occasionally even recognise design in the preparation of the exercise.

The aluminium was less easy to detect with certainty than the nickel, as the many failures testify. The most

likely causes of failure are that the precipitate of aluminium hydroxide is by no means insoluble in excess of ammonia, and that its translucency and generally inconspicuous appearance, when in small quantity, may easily lead to its being overlooked altogether.

We assume that those who failed to detect ammonium this time are new correspondents, and we refer all such to the C. & D. of June 29 last, page 1010, where the most delicate mode of carrying out the test for it is described.

A number of students experienced considerable difficulty in dealing with the dark-coloured filtrate obtained when the ammonium-sulphide precipitate was removed. The dark colour was due to the presence of nickel sulphide, retained in a colloidal form by the excess of ammonium sulphide. Coagulation of such nickel sulphide is best accomplished by acidulating the filtrate with acetic acid, and it can then be removed by filtration. Moist nickel sulphide rapidly undergoes oxidation in the presence of air, and some nickel passes into solution as sulphate, so that the filtrate from nickel sulphide, even when it has been obtained quite clear and apparently colourless, is seldom free from traces of nickel. We attribute to such traces of nickel the reactions observed in the ammonium-sulphide filtrate by many of our correspondents, by which they were led to assume the presence of calcium or magnesium or both.

The failure of a large number of students to observe the slight precipitation of sulphur when the original solution of the powder was mixed with hydrochloric acid and hydrogen sulphide and the mixture was warmed, seems to indicate that the warming at this stage is very generally omitted. It should not be omitted, however, as it often gives useful information. Most of those who observed the formation of the precipitate in the present instance recognised that it required explanation, and correctly interpreted it as due to the presence of a ferric salt.

The traces of chloride reported by many students must be due either to impurities in the reagents employed, or to insufficiently-washed test-tubes, as the powder did not contain appreciable traces of chloride. Careful tests should be made in order to ascertain which is the true source of the error.

PRIZES.

The First Prize for the best analysis has been awarded to W. WALLACE BELL, 8 East Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Second Prize has been awarded to A. M. BARR, 57 Kempoch Street, Gourrock.

First Prize.—Any scientific book that is published at a price not greatly exceeding half-a-guinea may be taken as a first prize.

Second Prize.—Any scientific book which is sold for about five shillings may be taken as a second prize.

The students to whom prizes are awarded are requested to write at once to the Publisher naming the book or books they select.

MARKS AWARDED FOR ANALYSES.

W. Wallace Bell (1st prize) ...	97	Glacialine	86
A. M. Barr (2nd prize) ...	96	Nemo (Sheffield)	85
H. M. Winton ...	95	P. C. Brett	82
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[One report was received which did not bear any name, pseudonym, or address.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Special Memoranda, suggested by this month's reports:—

1. The sodium carbonate and the manganese peroxide which are to be employed in the examination for acid radicals must be tested for traces of chlorides before they are used. Should there be any difficulty in obtaining manganese peroxide free from chloride, lead peroxide, which is very unlikely to contain this impurity, may be employed instead of it.

2. The action of heat upon any precipitate produced by adding calcium chloride to a neutral solution should always be tried before concluding that the precipitate consists of calcium oxalate, tartrate, or citrate.

3. The solution containing ammonium chloride, carbonate, &c, which is to be examined for potassium and sodium should be evaporated to dryness, and carefully and thoroughly ignited, so as to completely drive out the ammonium salts before applying the sodium hydrogen tartrate or the platonic chloride test for potassium. Mere evaporation to dryness will not do.

4. The presence of nickel and other metals of the same analytical group must not be ignored when the presence of iron is being tested for by means of potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide.

5. Rigid cleanliness of test-tubes and all other apparatus is essential for success in carrying out any delicate analytical work.

H. M. WINTON, ANILIN, ALEX. T. HOPE, and many others.—A trace of cobalt may easily escape observation when a precipitate consisting almost entirely of nickel hydroxide or sulphide is examined by the borax-bead test alone, unless special steps are taken to ensure its detection. There was not any noteworthy trace of cobalt in the present mixture, but the description of the mode you adopted in testing for it does not carry conviction that you would have detected it had it been present.

JAMES R. STOTT, and JOHN T. WARD.—We have repeated the ammonium thiocyanate test which led you to conclude that the iron was present in the ferrous state. The formation of a very dark red coloration was the result, contrary to your experience. You must have employed a very small quantity of the powder or of the reagent.

EXCELSIOR.—You cannot safely conclude that an ammonium sulphide precipitate which is black does not contain some zinc or manganous sulphide, because it does not dissolve in dilute hydrochloric acid. You failed to ascertain whether the latter reagent had dissolved any portion of the precipitate or not.

JEGOW.—You report your nickel bead with borax to have been the same in both oxidising and reducing flames. This means that you failed to effect reduction. The use of potassium hydroxide instead of sodium carbonate in preparing a solution for examination for acid radicals is not to be preferred except in a few special cases, of which the present was not one. Examine your manganese peroxide for traces of chlorides.

CRIBDEN.—It is not safe to conclude from the flame-test applied to the original powder alone that potassium is absent. The solution remaining after the addition of the various group reagents, down to sodium phosphate, should also be carefully tested for potassium.

J. M.—It does not appear from your report that you tested for the nitric acid radical.

LILITH.—The precipitate which you took to be calcium oxalate was really calcium sulphate. In the known presence of sulphates you ought to have proved that the precipitate did or did not contain oxalate by examining its behaviour when strongly heated.

A. M. S.—The tartaric acid (better sodium hydrogen tartrate) test and the platonic chloride test should not have been applied to the original solution. Compare reply to "Cribden." See also last sentence of reply to "Jegow."

NEMO (Sheffield).—See reply to "Cribden."

A. R. THORNEWELL.—In attempting to precipitate aluminium hydroxide from solution in sodium hydroxide excess of ammonium chloride should be added, and the mixture then boiled until ammonia is no longer given off.

P. C. BRETT.—The ammonium sulphide precipitate, although black, might have contained some zinc sulphide or manganous sulphide.

LAMOR.—The treatment of the ammonium sulphide precipitate, as described in your report, is all in order. We must leave it to yourself to explain your failure to obtain any indication of the presence of nickel.

FLORA McDONALD.—If you tested for other acid radicals besides that of the sulphates you should have recorded the results in your report. See reply to A. R. Thornevell.

NEMO (Clapham).—See reply to A. R. Thornevell.

ST. NICHOLAS.—It is not advisable to test for chromate by means of silver nitrate in the known presence of much alkali carbonate. Better acidulate with acetic acid, and add lead acetate. Kindly address future reports to the Editor.

PYRO.—Some of your methods are not sufficiently clearly described. It does not appear, for instance, that you ever effected a separation of iron and nickel; at least, the method, as you describe it, could not accomplish this result.

SEMPER EADEM.—You omit to give an account of any examination you may have made for the barium and magnesium groups. The supposed reactions, confirmatory of the presence of sulphite, were purely imaginary. See also reply to P. C. Brett.

S. V. R. (Manchester) and ARDOWA.—The precipitate you took for calcium citrate consisted of calcium sulphate. Had you tried the effect of submitting it to a high temperature you would have been led to a more accurate conclusion as to its composition.

THALLOPHYTA.—You added sodium phosphate and ammonium acetate to a hydrochloric acid solution, which might contain ferric, aluminium, and chromic chlorides, and, after filtering off the precipitate which was produced, you concluded that chromium was absent because the filtrate was not green. This was not quite safe. Where chromium is present, some of it is almost certain to accompany the other metals in the precipitate, and in cases where the iron very largely preponderates the whole of the chromium will be precipitated along with it.

LUCIFER.—See reply to "Lilith."

E. G. FULLER.—You omitted to test for aluminium and for ammonium, and your examination for acid radicals was very incomplete. You give no evidence for the presence of the bicarbonate you report.

A. E. SMITH.—You say that silver nitrate in presence of nitric acid gave no precipitate with the original solution, and yet you include chloride in your list of acid radicals present.

A. B.—You will require to overhaul your reactions and your method of separation of the metals of the iron group. Thus, ferrous salts do not, as you suppose, give a blood-red coloration with ammonium thiocyanate; and nickel and cobalt sulphides do not dissolve to any considerable extent in dilute hydrochloric acid.

ANGUS SCOTT.—See reply to "Cribden" and last sentence of reply to "Jegow."

CINCHONIDINE.—You appear to have made up your mind that organic matter was present solely from the darkening you observed when the powder was heated in a dry tube, and to have drawn upon your imagination for most of the reactions of acetate and tartrate which you describe. Your supposed calcium tartrate consisted of calcium sulphate. We cannot explain your failure to detect nickel.

H. T. H. and MANNA FLAKE.—Prepare mixtures having the composition of the present exercise, and practise the various methods of separation until you can recognise the several constituents with ease and certainty.

THE ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

As intimated on September 29 the opening of the tournament was postponed until a month later than the date first proposed. The analytical exercise announced this month will accordingly form the first of the series of six monthly contests. Students should now be fairly started on their winter's work, and we invite a large participation in the tournament.

THERE are two factories for the manufacture of cream of tartar in Odessa, and the value of the output last year was 49 770*l.* an increase of 210*l.* compared with 1899.

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

A new chemical laboratory, with accommodation for twenty-four students, has been opened at Truro College.

Messrs. J. Green & Co., of Swindon, have been appointed chemists and druggists to the Swindon and District Hospital.

At Nottingham on October 17, Mr. John George Savage, drysalter, Nottingham, was awarded 20s. compensation against Herbert Robinsou, who left his employ without giving notice.

A cow inspected Parkes' Drug-stores, in the High Street, Chelmsford, on October 12, but, finding no suitable grazing, she walked out again without doing any damage beyond breaking the outside lamp.

The King has recently become patron of the Dental Hospital of London, Leicester Square, W.C., and has now commanded that in future the Institution shall be known as the Royal Dental Hospital of London.

Owing to an unfavourable report from their analyst, the West Kent Main Sewerage Board have decided not to admit into the sewers the effluent from the works of Messrs. Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., at Phoenix Mills, Dartford.

On October 21, Arthur Edward Green, clerk, was remanded at Clerkenwell Police Court on a charge of embezzling 55*l.*, the moneys of his employers, Messrs. W. & J. George (Limited), chemical-apparatus manufacturers, 37 Hatton Wall, Holborn.

At Farnham on October 17, Mr. Thomas Read, chemist, Camberley, Surrey, was fined 20s. and costs for selling camphorated oil 21 per cent. deficient in camphor. The defendant said the deficiency was due to the carelessness of his assistant.

At Southampton on October 17, Niel Christian Beck, described as a London druggist, was fined 5*l.* 2s., double value and duty, together with costs, for smuggling 5 lbs. of tobacco and 1½ lb. of cigars. The defendant had arrived from New York.

A market-place pill-vendor and tooth-extractor endeavoured to vary these vocations at St. Albans on October 19 by (apparently) placing sums of 3s. in paper wrappers, and selling the packets for 1s. each. When the purchasers did not find the 3s. they expected they mobbed the hawker, overturned his trap and paraphernalia, and he had to be escorted by the police to the railway-station.

William Robinson (13) was remanded at West London Police Court on October 17 on a charge of stealing three syphons from Mr. Albert George Worsley, pharmaceutical chemist, Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill, W. Robinson was in Mr. Worsley's service until about six weeks ago. After leaving he, it is alleged, collected the syphons from Mr. Worsley's customers. He was charged with stealing four, but said he had only three.

A Coventry Chemist Honoured.

Mr. F. Bird, chemist, Coventry, as chairman of the School Board of that city, gave a reception to the teachers of the Board and Voluntary schools of Coventry on Thursday afternoon, October 17, on the occasion of the opening of the new centre for instruction of pupil-teachers which the Coventry School Board has erected. There was a large and distinguished company, and Mrs. Bird assisted the chairman in receiving the guests. In the course of the afternoon the Board teachers presented Mr. Bird with a solid silver and chased Wedgwood reading-lamp, and Mrs. Bird with a silver-mounted hand-mirror, handsomely chased and engraved with the initial B, this being a mark of appreciation of Mr. Bird's thirty-one years' service and untiring efforts on behalf of education. Mr. W. M. Turrell made the presentation, and Mr. A. Petty and Mr. C. C. Johnson spoke before Mr. Bird replied on behalf of himself and his wife.

Fatal Bicycle Accident.

The inquest on the body of the late Mr. Philip Hucklebridge, chemist and druggist, 116 Ebury Street, W., whose death we reported last week, was held at Cuckfield on October 16. From the evidence it appeared that deceased, who was cycling with a friend, fell from his machine, broke his collar-bone and four ribs (one of the broken ribs having entered the lung), besides fracturing his knee and injuring his head, whereby a clot of blood settling on the left side of the brain was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Guy Howard Tripp, solicitor, who was Mr. Hucklebridge's fellow-cyclist, was some distance in front of deceased when the accident happened. He said deceased was a most careful rider, and the accident evidently occurred while deceased was going uphill. The bicycle was uninjured.

An Apprentice's End.

Frederick Hare (16), who for thirteen months had been an apprentice to Mr. J. A. Lupton, chemist, Bootham, Leeds, was found lying on his bed by his employer on the afternoon of October 19. The boy said he had taken a powder for headache. He denied having taken any poison, but he gradually became worse, and died the following night. Dr. Turner, who was called in, said death was due to morphia-poisoning. A revolver and a bottle containing poison, on the label of which were words to the effect that it would be ready in case he had to die, were found in deceased's bedroom. The inquest on the boy was held on October 22, when, according to the evidence of his employer, deceased had been in a sulky condition for a few days, and on Saturday afternoon declined to work. He seemed so peculiar that witness thought it best to leave him alone, merely remarking that he would have to write to his father. The lad's mother deposed that he told her a singular story about an attack which had been made upon him between Sessay station and Balk about a fortnight ago when visiting his parents, and showed her a revolver which he had purchased for defensive purposes. She was quite sure that he had always received the greatest kindness at the hands of his employer, and regarded any statement he might have made to the contrary erroneous. It also transpired in evidence that the deceased, on returning from a visit to his parents a week before his death, told Mr. Lupton's domestic servant that he went to meet a girl at his home and saw her with another young man. A verdict of suicide whilst suffering from mental depression was returned.

Alleged Bogus Doctor.

Absalom William Head, "medical assistant," of White-chapel, appeared at West Ham Police Court on October 11 and again on October 18, charged with the manslaughter of Michael Guirey, a dock labourer (see *C. & D.*, October 12, page 598). The circumstances of the case having been detailed by the various witnesses who gave evidence at the inquest, a clerk from the office of the General Medical Council said Head's name was not and never had been on the Medical Register, neither did it appear on the Register of Dentists. In the course of his evidence for the prosecution Dr. J. W. Hill said any qualified man could easily have discovered the peritonic abscess which was the cause of the deceased man's death. Prisoner thereupon handed in the following letter, which the Clerk read:—

High Street, Harrow-on-the-Hill, October 11.

DEAR SIR,—I have read in this evening's paper that you are on your trial for manslaughter because you failed to diagnose a case of peritonic abscess. I am not writing to you because I have any sympathy whatever with unqualified medical men, but because I see that evidence has been given by a doctor that such an abscess could have been easily diagnosed by a qualified medical man. If you will consult the *Times* newspaper of December 8 to 18 inclusive for 1896 you will find a case in which the extreme difficulty of diagnosing appendicular abscess was sworn to by Drs. Mitchell Bruce, Watson Cheyne, Pepper, Allchin, Isambard Owen, Barker, and Townsend. A qualified medical man, Dr. Stiven, was bringing an action for slander against my brother, Dr. Welsford, who had said that Dr. Stiven had failed to diagnose appendicular abscess, and was, therefore, incompetent. The medical testimony of the gentlemen I have named was given in favour of Dr. Stiven, and Dr. Stiven won the case. If you are defending this action it is only right that you should know this.

I am writing only from a wish to see equal justice done.—Yours faithfully, J. W. WELSFORD.

The Clerk told prisoner he could subpoena the doctor to the Old Bailey. Prisoner was then committed for trial.

Popular Remedies.

The mother of a little boy, aged two years and a half, on whom an inquest was held at Hackney on October 17, said that the child "ate a hearty dinner of boiled pork, greens, and potatoes." He was seized with pains and she gave him half a teaspoonful of syrup of buckthorn, but he died shortly afterwards. The Coroner said syrup of buckthorn was left out of the British Pharmacopœia some twelve or thirteen years ago, as it was an unsuitable and painful remedy. Three doctors in court said they never prescribed it now, but poor people were in the habit of buying it. The Coroner: They buy all sorts of funny things. Dr. Fisher: Have you ever heard of "brick oil"? The Coroner: Yes, and I once heard of a chemist being asked for "syrup of foxes' lungs." The Coroner added that the use of "old-fashioned" remedies was unwise and often dangerous.

Choked by a Soother.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter held an inquest at Bromley Sick Asylum last week touching the death of John William Garner, fifteen months. The evidence of the child's mother was to the effect that she gave the baby a soothing teat on retiring to rest, and when she awoke in the morning she found the child dead and the teat fixed firmly to the roof of the mouth. Dr. C. H. Williams, deposed to finding the child dead and the teat so fixed in the mouth that he had great difficulty in removing it. Death was due to suffocation caused by the teat getting impacted in the glottis. The Coroner expressed the opinion that a child should not be allowed to fall asleep with such a thing in its mouth.

Birmingham Notes.

Dr. T. J. Baker, senior science master at King Edward School, has secured a grant of 100*l.* for purposes of original research as a successful candidate for the doctorate of science awarded by the University of London.

The pharmacists of the county of Warwick are being patronised by the "divided-into-three-parts" gentleman, whose errand is that bone of contention "Friar's balsam," and its friend "liniment of camphor." The county analyst is the son of our city analyst.

Messrs. Ayrton & Saunders, of Liverpool, following up their Newcastle success, are to open an exhibition of druggists' sundries, &c., on October 21 at the Woolpack Hotel, Moss Street, Birmingham. It is to be open daily from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M., and November 9 will be the closing day.

The results of the examination in chemistry of the London Conjoint Medical Board are not creditable to our city. Nine presented themselves, and only two passed, both having received private tuition in addition to their college lectures. Mr. J. J. Horton is to be congratulated, for one of these was his son, who is qualifying as a dentist.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, as chairman of the local board of magistrates, submitted at their meeting on Wednesday, October 16, important resolutions having for their object the control of grocers' licences. This is partly the outcome of the persistence of a few chemists in recently refusing to give an undertaking not to sell any but medicated wines.

A correspondent in the *Birmingham Post* recalls a partnership which was the subject of frequent comment many years ago—that of Messrs. Bird & Palmer, chemists, Phillip Street, which consisted of the late Mr. Alfred Bird, of egg-powder fame, and a qualified medical practitioner, a son of the late Dr. Palmer, also in practice as a physician at the same time.

Charge against Company Directors.

At the Manchester Police Court on October 22, Walter Arnold Bradley, George Philip Vardon, Arthur Ollier Balshaw, and Ernest Augustine Baynes were charged with conspiring to defraud Walter Isaacs, fish-merchant, Liverpool, and other persons on various dates within the past five years. The prisoners have been concerned in the manage-

ment of an undertaking known as the Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company (Limited). Bradley was described as the principal vendor of the company, Vardon as the late chairman, Balshaw as a director, and Baynes as a clerk in the employ of the company. Mr. Corlett, for the prosecution, said the case had reference to the issue of fraudulent prospectuses all over the country. In all some 39,000*l.* was involved. Chief Detective-Inspector Corden deposed to arresting Bradley and Baynes at the offices of the Patent Novelties Manufacturing Company, and the Royds Oil Company, 8 Bull's Head Court, Manchester. The outer office occupied by the company was very small. The inner one was fairly well furnished. It did not appear, however, that any business was being carried on there. Asked whether he cared to give the address of the works or any information as to the nature of the business, Bradley said it was a secret and he did not care to disclose it, as it would not be fair to the shareholders to do so. Witness believed the concern to have been a bogus company from beginning to end. The prisoners were remanded.

[Royds oil (1*s.* 1½*d.* per bottle) is a specific for rheumatism for which a demand exists in Liverpool and Manchester.—Ed.]

Fires.

On October 23 a fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. J. Davis & Co., cocoanut-oil manufacturers, St. Andrew's Wharf, Millwall, and much damage was done before the outbreak was subdued.

At Wednesbury on October 17, a fire broke out at the chemical-works of Messrs. Chance & Hunt (Limited), owing, it is said, to a workman dropping a lighted match and igniting some paraffin in an oil warehouse. There was immediately a great conflagration, but the fire brigade prevented the flames from reaching upwards of 100 tons of vitriol. A large amount of damage was done before the flames were extinguished.

Ambulance-work.

Mr. G. C. Druce, Mayor of Oxford, on October 18 distributed the medals and certificates gained by the students of the Oxford Women's Ambulance Society. Mr. Druce said, although they were chary of examinations all through life, it was desirable, if they could, to go through them, because the passing of examinations gave the hall-mark of having done their duty. The address then touched at considerable length and in a popular manner on modern aseptic methods in the operating-room and on contagious diseases. The action of the Government in giving way to popular clamour, and making vaccination to some extent optional, was, he thought, one of the most retrograde, unscientific actions a civilised Government had ever taken.

Poisoning a Dog.

At the West London Police Court on October 22, an adjourned summons was heard against James Newbould for poisoning a dog belonging to a neighbour. It was alleged that the defendant threatened to kill the dog, which was afterwards found dead, and it was proved to have died from strychnine. Mr. Rose (magistrate), after hearing the evidence on both sides, came to the conclusion that the defendant was the man who poisoned the dog, and imposed a penalty of 3*l.*, with 2*s.* costs, with the alternative of twenty-one days' imprisonment.

Football.

Metropolitan College F.C. v. Lorn F.C. (Reserves).—The "Metro's" opened their season on October 19 with a visit to the above team, and, after a rather one-sided game, won by 9 goals to 2. From the form shown the "Metro's" should make a bold bid for the Pharmacy Cup this year.

The Week's Poisonings.

Nine fatalities from poisoning are reported since our last issue, five being caused by scheduled and four by unscheduled poisons. The scheduled list comprises two deaths from carbolic acid, and one each from oxalic acid, morphine, and arsenic (sold as a rat-poison). Amongst the unscheduled poisons "a caustic alkali, probably in the form of washing-soda," was taken by a lunatic at Darent

Asylum with fatal results; salts of lemon was taken by a girl at Brompton; a child at Bristol drank from a bottle of liquid ammonia which he got hold of, and died from the effects; and a Manchester man drank a fatal dose of hydrochloric acid.—In a case of attempted suicide by means of the latter at Abingdon, the would-be suicide (a woman named Franklin) appeared before the Magistrates on October 18. One of the witnesses was Mr. Richard Lacey, chemist and druggist, Abingdon, who analysed and identified the suicidal medium as hydrochloric acid. Mr. Lacey drew attention to the fact that there was no poison-label on the bottle containing the poison, as would have been the case had it been obtained from a chemist's. He stated that it was sold indiscriminately, without a label, at oil-shops, and the Recorder drew the special attention of the jury to Mr. Lacey's assertion as to the ease with which spirit of salt can be obtained.—Several other attempts at suicide are recorded, the poisons employed being laudanum (in three cases), carbolic acid (three times), sugar of lead, and chlorodyne.

Fatal Laboratory Explosion.

Mr. W. T. N. Spivey, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry, whose accident was reported in the *C. & D.*, October 19, page 635, died on October 22 from pneumonia. The inquest resulted in a verdict of death from misadventure.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Appointments.

Mr. Albert R. Barkley, F.C.S., Belfast, has been appointed analyst of drugs to the Abbeyleix Union at 10*l.* a year salary.

Mr. Thomas Farrington, F.I.C., F.C.S., has been appointed instructor in chemistry to the Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork.

The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in Ireland announce their intention of appointing, on January 10 next, a King's Professor of the Institute of Medicine.

A Farthing's-worth of Epsom Salts.

On October 21 Coroner Finnegan opened an inquest, at Belfast, into the circumstances attending the death of a labourer who died somewhat suddenly. It transpired that he had complained of pains in the stomach and had taken a dose of Epsom salts—a farthing's-worth—which he had got in a grocer's shop. The Coroner decided to have a *post-mortem* examination made, and adjourned the inquiry for this purpose.

From Pharmacy to Studio.

There has just died at Malahide, Dublin, Mr. J. V. Robinson, who some forty years ago migrated from Spalding, Lincs, to Dublin, to engage in pharmacy. In a few years he deserted pharmacy and became an enthusiastic photographer. He constructed a large camera for Mr. Werner, Grafton Street, Dublin, to take pictures, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 2 inches, which were a feature in the photographic section of the Chicago Exhibition. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Royal Dublin Society, and took an active part in the proceedings of that scientific body.

Insurance against Accident.

Messrs. Bewley, Sons & Co., Henry Street, Dublin, have issued a price-list which contains an insurance coupon in the following terms:—"100*l.* will be paid by the above company to the person whom the company shall decide to be the next-of-kin of any person killed by an accident in Ireland to a railway train, tramcar, or omnibus by which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one month after the accident, provided a copy of the current month's issue of Bewley, Sons & Co.'s cash price-list is found upon the deceased at the time of the accident, with the coupon previously signed and dated by him or her."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. William Richardson, pharmaceutical chemist, Burnley, has purchased from Mr. T. Guthrie the business at 75 High Street, Annan, N.B., formerly carried on by Mr. Samuel Boyd.

Laudanum-poisoning.

On October 14, a seaman named John Miller swallowed between 1 and 2 oz. of laudanum at Ardrossan. A doctor was summoned, and the stomach-pump relieved him of a quantity of the opiate, but he was subsequently conveyed to Kilmarnock Infirmary in a critical condition. Miller had obtained the laudanum from a local chemist by stating that it was "for a horse."

St. Andrew's University Lord Rectorship.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been nominated for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrew's University, and at an adjourned meeting of the students held on Tuesday, October 22, a letter from Mr. Carnegie accepting the nomination as a native of "The Kingdom" was read amid much enthusiasm. There is to be no other candidate.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club.

The final foursome competition for the "T. & H. Smith Trophy" was played over the Braids last week, when Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son's team (A. C. Aitken and John J. Sutherland) beat Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co.'s team (G. H. Clarke and Harry Smith) by 4 up and 3 to play. Baildon's team hold the shield for the year.

The Child and the Phosphorus.

Lord Kincairney, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on October 16, closed the record and ordered issues in an action by Alexander Douglas, Dundee, against John Cassaday, dentist, 89 Murraygate, Dundee, for 750*l.* in respect of loss, injury, and damage sustained by his child, who picked up in a wynd adjoining the defender's premises some phosphorus, and was severely burnt by it. The phosphorus is alleged to have been thrown down by defender's servant. The defender replies that the phosphorus belonged to an apprentice, and denies fault.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

INTERNATIONAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CONGRESS.—The third Congress has been held in Paris this week, and on Wednesday M. Loubet received the members. M. Millerand, in introducing them, stated that the Conference had solved the delicate problem of the precise determination of the kilogramme, and had broached the important commercial question of the numeration of yarns. M. Loubet complimented the members on serving the cause of civilisation by knitting nations together.

A LIBEL-CASE.—There was rather a lively scene at the Police Court at Nantes last Monday. It arose during the first hearing of an action for libel brought by M. Salley, pharmacist at Chantenay-les-Nantes, against M. Griveaud, Mayor of that locality. The latter had caused a notice to be put up at the Town Hall recommending people not to take their prescriptions to be dispensed at M. Salley's pharmacy, on the ground that he had been guilty of a serious breach of professional etiquette in showing prescriptions to third parties. The excuse for this statement was that the pharmacist had shown a prescription written by a non-qualified man to members of the local doctors' syndicate, and the offender was prosecuted for illegal practice of medicine. The

placard against the pharmacist gave rise to a good deal of ill-feeling at Chateaufort, and the result was that a distinctly hostile atmosphere prevailed in court. After piquant evidence, the Judge fined the Mayor 50*fr.*, and gave the pharmacist 200*fr.* damages.

THE PASTEUR STATUE FOR PARIS which is now in course of preparation is to be particularly handsome and striking. Round the central figure of the great savant will be grouped four symbolical figures representing his leading discoveries and a fifth figure intended to depict "Death Conquered." Some difficulty has arisen, however, in the matter of arriving at a decision as to the site of the statue. The City Fathers have granted the use of a space in the Square Médicis in the Quartier Latin, but this spot is being tunnelled for a railway, and fear is expressed that the huge monument would be too heavy. Other places, such as the Place du Panthéon, the Place de la Sorbonne, or the entrance of the Avenue de l'Observatoire, are under consideration.

PROTECTING PHARMACY.—The Committee of the General Association of French Pharmacists is at the present time studying the means that can be employed for prosecuting certain dealers of secret remedies. The proposal was brought forward by M. Denize, who is one of the leaders of the anti-speciality movement here. His contention is that the pharmacy regulations are being constantly infringed by certain unscrupulous dealers, and the new pharmacy law, which might effectively deal with them, is likely to be delayed still a considerable time before it is finally passed. The Association is also engaged in prosecuting some hairdressers who sell hair-dyes and other preparations containing poisons. These measures are of course taken with the object of protecting pharmacy, and of clipping the wings of outsiders who endeavour to encroach on its domain.

DR. CALMETTE, the well-known director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille, has not been quite so fortunate, as was at first supposed, as to have entirely escaped from the effects of the accidental bite of one of the cobras which he keeps for experimental purposes, by an immediate injection of antivenomous serum. Unfortunately a few days later the wound produced by the bite begun to suppurate, and peritonitis set in. The ultimate result was a partial destruction of the extremity of the finger, and some days ago its amputation became necessary. I learn on the best authority from Lille that Dr. Calmette is progressing well, and is expected to regain his usual health in a few days. He has the satisfaction of knowing that the antivenomous serum saved his life.

THE USES OF DENTISTRY.—The well-known legend of the apothecary who, when called out to fight a duel, declined to meet his adversary in the field, but offered him the choice of two pills, one deadly and the other innocuous, both of which were politely declined, has found something approaching to an equivalent in the dental profession. A thief was in question on this occasion. Dr. Rousseau, dentist, rue des Martyrs, Paris, was walking with his wife one day last week on the Boulevard de Clichy, when a youth snatched away a small handbag Mme. Rousseau was carrying, and made off with it. The dentist's only satisfaction was to say, "That young man was too quick for me, but I should recognise him again." To his great surprise the thief called on him to have a tooth stopped a few days later. When he was fairly installed in the operating-chair, and the usual inspection of the tooth had been made, the dentist said, "I find it necessary to take an impression of your mouth, but it will not take long, and there will be no pain." Dr. Rousseau prepared some plaster and applied it to the roof of the thief's mouth. Instead of removing it immediately he let it dry, and when it was solidly formed he added, "Now, my friend, there is just a little formality, but you must remain quite calm. You stole my wife's handbag in the street a few days ago. Suppose we go round to the police-station together?" The patient, startled nearly out of his wits, jumped up and made various inarticulate noises accompanied by violent gesticulations, but, finding his mouth so full and wide open, he consented to accompany the dentist to the police-station. There he wrote a confession of his misdemeanour, humbly begging for pardon and promising to return the bag and money. Under the circumstances Dr. Rousseau thought the punishment had met

the crime, and withdrew his application for a summons, relieving his patient there and then by a borrowed hammer and chisel, amid the hilarity of the inspector and assembled police-constables. I may add that Dr. Rousseau is an advertising dentist, and has recently issued a circular as printed matter ($\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* postage)—marked "Private," which it is far from being—in which he draws the attention of economical and intelligent persons to the hygiene of the mouth and the advantages of false teeth. On application, he says, "you get artistic dental satisfaction from me on one side, and on the other reimbursement of the cost by a happy and philanthropic combination."

POETRY AND PHARMACY.—The poetry of M. Léon Reynaud often figures in the *Pharmacie Laborieuse*, and he is one of the neatest of our French pharmaceutical bards. No subject comes amiss to his ready muse. Last week he touched the patriotic chord and twitted "Perfidie Albion" on the misadventures of Krigg's yeomanry. On another occasion he and M. Baraty had a sort of lyrical tournament which lasted through several numbers of the journal. But when M. Reynaud strikes the strictly professional lyre he is at his happiest. The apprentices' growl ("Imprécations d'une Stagiaire"), for instance, is inimitable in its verity, as a lame translation of a few lines may enable the reader to judge:—

For three years, alas! a prisoner I remain
Here, I fear, to end my days, and ne'er to break my chain;
Packets and potions, syrups, opiates, and pills,
Ointments, and every kind of cure for human ills,
I must ceaselessly prepare. No *entr'acte* or break,
Even at meal-time, for, if a quiet *déjeuner* you'd make,
Open bursts the door, and in a client flurries
For a pennyworth of something in the greatest of all hurries.
Next the "commercial," and then the railway man,
The postman, the beggar—and you dine whenever you can—
Or Doctor So and so, and your neighbour from next door.
"Two sous of vaseline." You mutter, "Beastly bore!"
All to yourself, but graciously you smile,
And hand out each parcel full of courtesy the while.

"A Hun Ire I Pills" is another subject which our pharmacopoeist turns into verse, thus:—

And when, disdaining cramp,
Fifty times you've rounded off the pilules damp,
Rush hastily to the tap to wash from hands the stains,
Choose carefully the box, a paper clean, with pains,
Pack up the pills, wrap and seal, like chemists, neat;
Then hasten to your customer, impatient on her seat.
Smilingly you hand it, and she with pleasure says,
"How much is owing, Monsieur?" Two francs fifty, please.

THE DANGERS OF THE NIGHT-BELL.—Parisian pharmacists were startled and not a little alarmed on Friday of last week by the news of the attempted assassination of one of their number while dispensing medicine after answering the night-bell at 1 A.M. The incident occurred at the pharmacy owned by M. Tilgé, 24 Avenue de Chatillon, a remote thoroughfare beyond the Paris Observatory and leading to Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, a village outside the fortifications. The pharmacist was rung up by a man who asked to have a prescription of morphine and cocaine dispensed. He was accompanied by a little girl, and did not inspire suspicion. The prescription was signed "Dr. Parmentier, Rue de Laborde," and read: "Chlorhydrate de morphine, 60 centigrammes; Chlorhydrate de cocaine, 60 centigrammes," and bore the stamp of a pharmacy in the rue Poissonnière, Paris. While M. Tilgé was weighing the drugs, the man picked up a lancet which was lying on a desk and rather offensively began to clean his nails. Meanwhile he asked for a small quantity of tea. While the pharmacist was weighing the latter he was suddenly attacked by the man, who knocked him down and endeavoured to stab him with the lancet, but the pharmacist was fortunately able to snatch it from him. A tragic moment followed. The door of the pharmacy had remained open, and the man shouted "Hand me my knife!" but before the third party, who is supposed to be a woman, appeared, M. Tilgé recovered his presence of mind and with the energy of despair promptly bundled the man and child into the street, slammed the door to, and slipped the bolt. Later in the morning M. Tilgé reported the case at the police-station and detectives were set to work. At the pharmacy in the rue Poissonnière, the stamp of which was on the prescription, they learned that the would-be

assassin had given the name and address of Leroy, 144 rue Saint-Martin, Paris, but he was unknown at that address. The physician whose name appeared on the prescription has also been interviewed, and he states that it is a forgery. He is a well-known hospital doctor.

A NEST OF MORPHINOMANIACS.—Paris pharmacists were put on the alert by the news of the aggression, and one of them in business in the Boulevard Montparnasse gave a description of a man to whom he had supplied morphine and cocaine on several occasions, and who is evidently a morfinomaniac. This description tallied with that given by M. Tilg , and the man was ultimately traced as being a painter and decorator called Nam che (29), Belgian by birth, and residing in the Passage d'Alexandrie, Paris; he had, however, moved from there, and was ultimately traced to the Passage des Fourneaux. Nam che was arrested there on Sunday, and at the same address, in a dirty garret, huddled together on an old mattress, the police found three other morfinomaniacs of a hardened type, with whom Nam che lived, a woman named Leroy, and the latter's two children, a boy of 18 and a girl aged 15. They were impatiently awaiting the man's return in the hope that he would bring a supply of the drug that spelt oblivion to them, and without which life was unbearable. They all bore marks on their limbs of the hypodermic syringe, and were in a state of great emaciation. Nam che is now incarcerated at the Central Paris prison. He admits having rung M. Tilg  up during the night, but pretends to have no recollection of the murder's attack on him. His habit was to forge prescriptions as a means of obtaining morphine. The woman is to be examined by a medical expert, and the children will be placed temporarily in the hands of the public relief officials. Nam che is said to have assaulted a pharmacist's assistant on a previous occasion, with a view to stealing morphine.

South African News.

(From our Colonial Correspondents.)

A HOM OPATHIC PHARMACY has been opened in Plein Street, Cape Town, under the management of Mr. A. White.

PLAGUE NOTES.—After a lapse of several weeks two cases of plague and a suspicious death occurred on October 1, in the vicinity of Cape Town. Port Elizabeth was apparently free from plague when the mail left.

A CHEMIST LEGISLATOR.—Mr. J. E. Marchant, member of the Natal Pharmacy Board, has been elected a member of the Natal Legislative Assembly. He is the only member of the Assembly who directly represents chemists' interests.

A BILE STATION is to be established in connection with the recent outbreak of rinderpest near Kimberley. The pest, in a bad form, has broken out among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Pretoria, over two thousand cattle having succumbed, chiefly from rinderpest, in four nights.

NEW DOCTORS.—Licences have been issued authorising the undermentioned to practise as medical practitioners in Cape Colony:—Harry Cleghorn Anderson, M.B., M.S. Glasg. 1894; William Herbert Dixon, L.S.A. Lond., 1893, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. Edin., 1894, L.F.P.S. Glasg., 1894; Sidney William Franklin Richardson, M.R.C.S. Eng., 1893, L.R.C.P. Lond., 1893, M.B., B.S. Lond., 1894, F.R.C.S. Eng. 1896.

"A SUCCESSFUL SHUFFLE."—In connection with the action brought against the Queenstown municipality by a military medical officer for salary for professional services rendered (*C. & D.*, October 19, page 633), and in which the plaintiff was non-suited, the *Cape Owl* has forwarded a cake to the municipal authorities, as it considers they well deserve it as the meanest municipal body in South Africa.

A NEW STUDIO.—Messrs. Strachan & Co., chemists, Salisbury, announce in the *Rhodesia Herald* that they have fitted up a luxurious photographic studio in Baker Street, Salisbury, which will be managed by Mr. Louis V. F idige "from 22 Baker Street, Portman Square, London, photographer by special appointment to H.I.H. the Empress of Germany." The studio is furnished with choice "art furniture" and the most modern apparatus for the best

work. A sketch of Mr. Strachan's first pharmacy appeared in our issue of April 23, 1900, page 702.

NOT THE RIGHT SORT.—Chemists' assistants of a kind are very plentiful in South Africa at present, but the majority are quite unsuitable for local demands. In response to an advertisement, a Cape Town firm received upwards of twenty applications, but in the interests of their business could not decide on any one of the applicants. A number of dispensers connected with the military appear anxious to change their condition, and judging by the calligraphy and the composition on the part of one or two of these, it seems as though they would do well to change their means of earning a livelihood after the war.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS UNION.—Lord Milner has gone to Petermaritzburg to confer with the Natal Cabinet regarding the date of the proposed conference for the purpose of discussing the question of a South African Customs Union. It is understood that the Portuguese will also be invited to take part. Sir A. Hime, the Premier, in the course of a recent interview, referring to the prospects of the conference adopting preferential tariffs for British goods, said he was entirely in favour of such a tariff, provided Great Britain granted reciprocity, and that the other colonies agreed to the same policy. The Premier expressed the hope that the subject would be thoroughly discussed at the forthcoming meeting of colonial Premiers in England.

A DAY TOO LATE.—Application was made on August 27 at the Salisbury Court, Rhodesia, for the costs of a summons issued by Messrs. Strachan & Co., chemists, Salisbury, against Sergeant Nicholson, of the Municipal Police. The application was based on the fact that the sergeant had incurred a bill to the plaintiffs on the Kopje side of the town, where they had a branch establishment. After the usual letter of demand a summons was issued on August 22. It transpired that the sergeant had paid the debt on August 21 at the Causeway branch of the firm. It was argued that the defendant had no right to go to the Causeway branch of the firm and pay the debt, but should have paid on the Kopje side. The Court decided against Messrs. Strachan & Co., with costs.

AN OBSTINATE CARGO.—A terrific explosion startled the residents of Cape Town and the peninsula on September 26. Much excitement was prevalent in Town Guard circles, where the following reports were waited anxiously for. No signal to form up was heard, however, and next day the Government vouchsafed some particulars in connection with the event. The *Roussillon* arrived in Table Bay with 1,500 cases of dynamite on board. She sprang a leak, and the Government took steps to remove the cargo. Some of the damaged stuff was thrown overboard, and exploded, doing damage to the ship. The remainder of the damaged cases were taken out to sea, but they refused to sink, although holes were bored in the cases; consequently several of them have since washed up on shore. The other day a fisherman found one floating, and took it in tow. He landed it safely, but strange to say, the police summoned him for being in possession of explosives without a permit.

ACQUITTED.—At Malmesbury Sessions on September 25, Isaac Johannes van der Merwe, medical practitioner of Calvinia, was charged with culpable homicide. The case excited great interest, and prisoner pleaded not guilty. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that a married woman named Lotter died from strychnine-poisoning after taking some medicine alleged to have been supplied to her by the prisoner. A portion of the mixture, found in the woman's room after death, was analysed by Dr. Berthold de St. John van der Riet, professor of chemistry at Stellenbosch, and was found to consist almost exclusively of strychnine hydrochloride, there being about 1 gr. in each tablespoonful. For the defence it was stated that deceased was melancholic, and prisoner giving evidence denied that he ever prescribed strychnine for the woman. He caught deceased once or twice while he was attending her taking patent medicines, and she was of intemperate habits. The last medicine he prescribed for her, some days before her death, contained morphine, but no strychnine. He kept the strychnine in a different part of his surgery from the morphine. Almost all shopkeepers, he said, kept strychnine. The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

East Indian News.

THE COCAINE-HABIT IN BENGAL.—The cocaine-habit is spreading alarmingly among Bengali students. Fines are of little use in checking contraband sales. The native Press is frantically appealing to the Government to pass an order to imprison unlicensed vendors.

INDIA AND THE NEW CHINESE IMPORT-DUTIES.—The new Chinese import-duties do not affect opium, while as regards cotton they will result in the present nominal 5-per-cent. duty being increased to an effective 5-per-cent. duty only.

A CENTRAL INDIAN MEDICAL-STORES DEPÔT.—Lieut.-Col. H. St. Clare Carruthers has been placed on special duty to report upon the question of the establishment of a central depôt and factory for medical stores for India. He has recently been making a tour to ascertain the most likely locality for the depôt and factory.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The high selling-prices of opium last year, which brought an unexpected and much-needed windfall to the exchequer of the Government of India, turns out (writes a Lahore paper) to have been mainly due to the failure of the Chinese opium-crop. Unless, therefore, a similar trouble befalls the poppy-fields in China again, the Indian finance member (Sir Edward Law) will this year have no such surplus to help out his Budget. It may be remembered, however, that he made allowances in his Budget statement last March for a fall in opium receipts, and so far his moderate estimates have been well exceeded.

American Notes.

A NOVEL WINDOW DISPLAY has been evolved by a smart young New Jersey druggist, which would be well worth adopting by his English brethren. A large window is carefully set out with a variety of articles arranged separately in piles, detached and distinct from each other. These piles all bear a number, and a card conspicuously displayed in the centre of the window instructs the onlooker to "consult the list on window for prices." Affixed to the window at the side is a list of the goods shown, with corresponding numbers, and the prices at which they are to be sold. The articles displayed are chiefly special lines in toilet goods, pills, proprietaries, candies, and sponges of various sizes. They are frequently changed and the list amended. This window has been quite an attraction. The plan is a simple one, but there is a novelty about it which seems to catch the public eye, and it has proved most successful.

AMERICAN ADVERTISING.—Readers of these notes will probably not evince much astonishment at any kind of advertising schemes practised by American druggists, however fantastic they may be. The employment of live alligators for window and shop attraction is one of the latest ideas for bringing crowds to the pharmacy. An enterprising gentleman in Louisiana supplies druggists with live alligators from 8 inches to 36 inches long for this purpose; he guarantees the safe delivery of all shipments, and forwards the animals in boxes specially made for the purpose. The alligator-merchant issues an instructive pamphlet as to feeding and other details. From this it is gathered that not the least valuable use of the alligator is when the novelty of the exhibition has waned. The instructions proceed as follows:—

When you think his usefulness at an end as a store-attraction, and do not desire to keep him at home for amusing the children, select some date for a big sale, and raffie him off, or give away to the person buying the largest bill of goods on a certain date. You can keep him on exhibition, issuing tickets of admission to customers free of charge; we can furnish tickets with his picture on if desired, also advertising dodgers with large pictures on.

One can easily imagine the excitement that such an affair would cause in a quiet country town where an alligator had never been seen before.

N. A. R. D. MEETING.—The third annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists was held at Buffalo, N. Y., on October 10-12. There were one hundred delegates present, representing about 30,000 druggists. Mr.

W. C. Anderson, of Brooklyn (President of the Association) was chairman, and the *pièce de résistance* was the "Tripartite Plan"—an arrangement between manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers not to sell to cutters. The entire morning session of the first day was consumed in a discussion of the plan. Many fiery speeches were made for and against its adoption, and it was finally determined to refer the matter to the newly-elected executive committee. A modification of the Worcester plan, under which manufacturers and wholesalers of proprietaries place on invoices and packages printed conditions of sale and price to which the retailers are expected to conform, is suggested for adoption. Mr. R. K. Smither, President of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, was anxious to know what benefit retail druggists would get from the adoption of the plan, and warned the meeting that if the resolutions were in opposition to anti-trust laws they should not be adopted. A delegate thought the tripartite arrangement amounted to nothing, and President Anderson raised the proceedings to fever heat by accusing Mr. Smither of using "sharp practices" to defeat their ends. Mr. Smither retorted, and the convention was soon in such a state that the "plan" was almost forgotten. Things simmered down ultimately, and the agreement mentioned was adopted.

Colonial and Foreign News.

A PERMANENT EXHIBIT.—The exhibits of the German Chemical-industry Section at the Paris Exposition, valued at 30,000*l.*, have been given to the Technological Institute of the University of Berlin.

GERMAN ETHERS, &C., FOR SPAIN.—Among the orders placed by the Spanish Government on behalf of the gunpowder factory at Granada is one of 20 tons acetic ether and 40 tons sulphuric ether, to be obtained (without calling for tenders) from the Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Schering, of Berlin; 20 tons guncotton are also to be purchased from the Reinische Westphalische Sprengstoff Actien Gesellschaft, of Troesdorf, on the same conditions.

BULGARIAN OTTO OF ROSE.—It has been suggested to the Bulgarian Customs that in future all flasks of otto of rose exported from the country should bear the customs-house seal. Hitherto the packages containing the flasks have been sealed, and the new suggestion is put forward with the view of suppressing ottos which are sold as Bulgarian, but are made elsewhere with a modicum of otto from the Balkans.

SULPHURIC ACID PACKED IN CHALK.—The British Consul at the Falkland Islands reports that a Chilean vessel put into port in distress last year with a cargo of coke and sulphuric acid carried in iron drums. The acid had eaten through the drums, and had consequently all leaked out. The drums were packed in chalk, and the sulphuric acid acting on this liberated carbonic-acid gas. During the voyage the hatches blew off. Eventually, most of the acid remained at the bottom of the ship and damaged the iron frames so seriously that she could not continue her voyage.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.—Dr. Elmassian, of the Pasteur Institute, gave a lecture at Buenos Ayres recently before the Argentine Agricultural Society on the equine disease known as the *mal de cadêras*. The lecturer said he had succeeded as the result of experiment in reproducing the disease, and he had discovered a specific microbe of trypanosomatic nature, which he described. This microbe, which is developed in the blood and causes aræmia, posterior paresis, and death, is transmitted through suctorial and apterous insects.

THE ALUMINIUM CONVENTION.—The recently concluded convention between the producers of aluminium comprise the Pittsburgh Aluminium Production Company, which is believed to control the trade in the United States; the Neuhausen Aluminium Company of Neuhausen, Switzerland, together with the Baden works owned by the company at Rheinfelden; the Lenz works in Austria, and the British Aluminium Company in England. The object of the convention is to arrange prices on a common basis, to seek new markets for the sale of aluminium, and to support the industries already utilising this metal.

Our Town Traveller.

AS the Merry Christmas-time once more draws nigh the far-seeing chemist looks to his "presents" department. For some weeks the perfumery and sundries show-rooms of our wholesale houses have been gorgeous with the latest creations for the toilet. My recent round in search of

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES

began with a visit to the Crown Perfumery Company's *salon* at 112 Fore Street, E.C. This company has been rejuvenating recently, and the representative informed me that all the well-known lines had been overhauled and prices readjusted. To such an extent have things been revolutionised that some prices for perfumes are 25 per cent. below those of last year, while the value given is 25 per cent. over. This seems to work out at a 50-per-cent. gain to the purchaser, and is worth looking into. Certainly the firm's products have been brought more prominently forward recently, as visitors to the trade exhibitions are aware, and the showroom contains some exquisite creations of the perfumer's art. But present-day requirements demand not only an agreeable perfume but a nice setting, and success has come to depend considerably on the amount of ingenuity and the refinement of taste displayed in the bottles, labels, and boxes. In the latter particular this company are certainly not lacking. Their bottles are handsome, the labels neat and in good taste, and the caskets in many cases are works of art. For instance, a large casket was shown me (costing something like 48s. wholesale) containing a beautiful hand-cut stoppered bottle of perfume with scintillating facets that dazzled the eye. The bottle reclined in a silken bed, and the outside of the casket was of a delicate shade of green *moiré* with a woven floral design in varying hues of silk and gilt bordering a Burnes-Jones' face. There were others as exquisite, and to suit all tastes, among them a chintz-covered casket for lovers of the early Victoria, and Louis Quatorze designs for those who favour the gorgeous. A 2s. 6d. and a 3s. 6d. series of crab-apple blossom (that old favourite), in chip basket to resemble a Christmas hamper, as shown in the illustration, is specially designed for people



with less extravagant notions who wish to send an acceptable Christmas present. These are put up in single, double, and treble cases. A new 1s. line is also prettily produced, and looks excellent value. Other lines range from 2s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. "Savon velure" is a new line of soaps to retail at 1s. a box—three cakes in a box. The boxes are of leatherette paper, with gold blocked labels, and for orders of one gross the customer has his name stamped on free. Another stylishly produced article is the "Violette de Parme" soap—also to retail at 1s. a box of three cakes. There is likewise a 6d. line of milled soaps (three in a box) of assorted kinds, and, besides the well-known "Crown" lavender salts, the company have lately introduced an anti-catarhal salts, which is appropriate for this "sneezy" weather. I forbear to more than mention the sachets, which are numerous and elegant.

No. 38 Basinghall Street, E.C., I knew to be the London home of

"NO. 54 ALTERMARKT"

eau de Cologne, but until the other day I had no idea that Messrs. Van Oppen & Co. had many other nice things besides. A lady representative of the firm took me graciously through a series of Christmas caskets which would delight the heart of many a mere man, not to mention maiden. The usual range of perfumes are supplied, but the triangular-shaped and oval-shaped cut-glass bottles in which they are sent out are unique. These ovals and triangles are to be had in different sizes, and are sent out in single or double cases. The popular casket in this variety sells at 5s. retail. A larger sized bottle, beautifully handcut, is somewhat decanter-shaped, and is sent out simply in a cardboard case. It may retail for 7s. 6d., or up to 10s., according to views of the seller. The smaller sizes in cut squares retail at from 2s. to 4s. 6d. The most successful designs in caskets are in imitation Wedgwood. Some are green and others are blue with a gold or bronze setting, and the presiding nymphs are graceful and alluring without being vulgar.

At the bright showroom of Messrs. F. Newbery & Sons, in Charterhouse Street, E.C., the

PASSING OF CHRISTMAS

is looked forward to with longing. Reports of more business than can be conveniently dealt with greeted me, double the quantity of hands being employed in the perfumery and packing departments to what there were last year. So great has become the pressure that the accommodation of the fine new premises to which the firm have but recently migrated is already becoming taxed, and further extension will probably have to be contemplated. Coming down to the particular business of my visit, Messrs. Newbery's representative told me that a demand for dearer perfumery is prevalent this year. This seems borne out by observation at other establishments I have visited, for good-class goods predominate, while cheaper lines appear to languish. Therefore caskets, retailing at about half-a-guinea, are selling freely this year, while in former years they dragged. Some nice caskets, in a large variety of designs, each containing three bottles of perfume, were shown me, but all looked good value for the money asked for them. The newest 1s. line (in ovals, rounds, and squares) has two blanks—one on each side of the label—for the retailer's name, which is printed free with a 6-dozen order. The idea of the double blank is to enable the customer who is looking at the perfumes in window or case to have the chemist's name presented to him from two points of view. These shilling articles bear a profit of 4½d. on each. Perfumed amulets, to retail at 1d., 3d., and 6d., are selling well—the latter are enclosed in a filigree locket. Sprays in maddening variety are shown—the snake-shaped mounts becoming more popular. A new series of 1s. perfumes is sent out singly boxed, the designs being Japanese, floral, and decorative.

"Christmas goods!" echoed Mr. Delpech, the genial London partner of the firm of

CLAUDE RAYNAUD & CO.,

in reply to my query on the subject the other day; "of course we have. We are full of them. But if it is fancy bottles you want," he added, "I'm afraid we cannot oblige you. We are manufacturing perfumers—not bottle-merchants." You remember that our senior, M. Charles Raynaud, received Queen Victoria at Grasse when he was Mayor in 1891. The conversation took place at the firm's offices and warehouse, 8 Hosier Lane, E.C. Messrs. Claude Raynaud & Co. are large manufacturing perfumers at Grasse, and deal extensively in essential oils, pomades and perfumed oils, concentrated essences, and floral extracts. One of their specialities is "Neutraline"—a perfumed mineral oil—but, as Mr. Delpech lucidly explained to me, they specially invite instructions from chemists for making up extracts as exclusive specialities. Thus the enterprising chemist at the seaside who hankers after a "Salt-sea Breeze" or a "Southern Zephyr" to bring him fame, or the country pharmacist who yearns for a "Boodlecombe Bouquet" to increase his profit, will find his wants supplied by Messrs. Raynaud, whose range of extracts (and consequent advan-

tages in blending) are apparently illimitable. The firm have various specialities, however, not the least of these being the elegant eau-dentifrice "Deliciosa" (in glass-stoppered 4-oz. and 2-oz. bottles which, retailed at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, give a considerable margin of profit), which leaves a refreshing flavour in the early-morning mouth, and clears the tartar-covered molars. Other "Deliciosa" articles comprise eau de quinine (1s. 6d. or 2s.), eau de toilette au Portugal (1s. 6d. to 2s.), both in glass-stoppered bottles; poudre de riz (in any perfume desired), a 6d. line; rose water and orange-flower water (in wickered carboys), and floral cachous in cartons.

Birth.

MARTIN.—On October 20, the wife of W. E. Martin, chemist, Aldeburgh-on-Sea, of a daughter.

Marriages.

COOLEY—SOUTHWICK.—On October 17, by special licence, at St. Luke's Church, Blakenhall, Walter Bromley Cooley, chemist and druggist, Wolverhampton, to Susan, daughter of the late Joseph Southwick, of Wolverhampton.

INGLIS—FEWTRELL.—At the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on October 17, by the Rev. E. Gunson, Established Church, Turriff, James Inglis, chemist and druggist, Cullen, to Jeannie Maude Mary, daughter of the late John Fewtrell, chemist, Turriff.

LEE—EMERSON.—On October 16, at St. Martin's Church, Scarborough, by the Venerable Archdeacon Mackarness, Arthur Lee, chemist and druggist, Middlesborough, to Lilian, the fourth daughter of Mr. Charles Emerson, 6 Sarony Square, Scarborough.

OWEN—CLARK.—On October 16 at St. Peter's, Colchester, by the Rev. Triffitt Ward, rector, Evan Thomas Owen, chemist and druggist, to Grace, fourth daughter of Mr. T. Clark, Colchester.

Deaths.

COLLIE.—At Aberdeen, on October 16, Mr. John Crnik-shank Collie, chemist and druggist, late of Mitcheldean, Gloucester. Aged 68. Mr. Collie, who was a native of Aberdeen, served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Davidson & Kay. He had been in business in Mitcheldean for some time, but had retired from business more than a year ago.

DODDRIDGE.—On October 18, at Market Place, Romsey, Hants, the wife of Mr. W. J. Dodridge, chemist and druggist. Aged 30.

HEARLE.—On October 18, at the residence of his brother, Mr. Joseph Hearle, chemist and druggist, 33 Liverpool Road, N., Albert Edwin Hearle. Aged 19.

HOILE.—On October 13, Mr. William Bonny Hoile, late of Sandgate, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 32.

JEFFERSON.—At Hove, on October 1, Mr. Peter Jefferson, chemist and druggist, late of Leeds. Aged 78.

O'CALLAGHAN.—At the Drug Hall, Youghal, after a short illness, Timothy Joseph O'Callaghan, chemist, third son of the late Jeremiah O'Callaghan, Watercourse, Cork.

OVERBURY.—At Alcester, on October 15, Mr. Henry Overbury, chemist and druggist. Mr. Overbury was high bailiff of the town on two occasions and for many years he was chairman of the Alcester Gas Company, the Corn Exchange Company, and the Alcester Waterworks Company. He was also a governor of the Grammar School and a manager of the National School, and for many years held the captaincy of the Fire Brigade and the Bowling Club. Mr. Overbury was chairman of the Alcester Parish Council until about twelve months ago.

RAGG.—At Edmonton, on October 12, Mr. William Ragg, chemist and druggist. Aged 83.

SKEELES.—The death is announced by cablegram from Bulawayo, of Mr. Arthur Edward Skeeles, chemist and druggist. Mr. Skeeles had only been in South Africa a few months, whither he had gone in search of health.

STANLEY.—At Montreal, Canada, on September 29, Captain W. H. Stanley. Aged 67. The late Captain Stanley, one of the best-known military men in Montreal, and a prominent athlete and fast snow-shoer, was for many years in the employ of Messrs. Lamplough & Campbell, wholesale druggists, Montreal. On the merging of that business into the firm of Messrs. Evans & Sons (Limited), Captain Stanley was asked by Messrs. Evans to continue in the position he then held, which he did. For upwards of thirty years he was identified with the firm's business, but retired on a handsome pension from the house about nine years ago, owing to failing health. Captain Stanley was a military enthusiast, and from an early period in his life had been associated in one form or other with the militia of Canada. He was one of the founders of the Victoria Rifles, and for many years was in command of a company. During the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870 he went to the front with his regiment. He severed active connection with the regiment in 1873, and became connected with the Victoria Rifles Reserve Association, in which for the past five years he has held the position of secretary-treasurer. His son, Trooper W. Arthur Stanley, is at present in Heidelberg, South Africa, with Baden-Powell's Constabulary. A peculiar coincidence in connection with Captain Stanley's death is the fact that his lifelong friend, Mr. George Moore, with whom he was for many years associated in Messrs. Evans & Sons' establishment, died about six hours before Captain Stanley.



TOMLINSON.—At Chelmsford, on October 17, Mr. James Tomlinson, chemist and druggist. Aged 63. Mr. Tomlinson died, after a brief illness, from acute appendicitis. He was a member of the Chelmsford Town Council some years ago, and acted as Chairman of the Market Committee. Mr. Tomlinson succeeded to the business of Mr. Pertwee thirty years ago and, in addition, carried on a mineral-water manufacturing-business. He was also secretary of the Dog and Poultry Show, director of the Chelmsford Mutual Fund Association, the Chelmsford and Essex Building Society and the Chelmsford Land Society, and librarian of the Good Fellowship Lodge of Freemasons, in which he also held other offices.

TOY.—At No. 65 West 70th Street, New York, on October 8, Mr. Joseph A. Toy, for many years Secretary of the Brent Good Company and the Carter Medicine Company.

WILLIAMS.—On October 12, Mr. John Williams, chemist and druggist, Sedgley. Aged 68.

WILLIAMS.—On October 5, Mr. William Richard Williams, chemist and druggist, Llandilo. Aged 28.

ANOTHER CANCER-CURE.—The latest method of cancer-treatment is inoculation with mosquito-poison, or with blood-injections from persons suffering from malaria. The author of the treatment is Professor Löffler, of Greifswald, who bases his theory of cure on the fact that in countries where malaria is prevalent cancer seldom, if ever, occurs.

TRADE-MARKS.—Messrs. O. W. Thum Company have given notice that they intend to apply to the Registrar of Deeds for the Cape Colony, on November 6 next, to register the word "Tanglefoot" as a trade-mark in respect to fly-papers in Class 2.—Messrs. P. Moir, Crane & Co. intend applying on the same date to register a picture of a crane as a trade-mark in respect of cardles, soaps, and oils in Class 47; also paraffin wax in Class 4.

Winter Session.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

THE annual dinner of the above Association was held on Thursday evening, October 17, at the Wharnclyffe Hotel, Sheffield. About seventy members and friends were present, including the following:—Mr. J. Austen (President) in the chair, Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (President Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain), Mr. J. Taylor (Bolton), Mr. J. R. Young, Mr. F. W. Branson (Leeds), Mr. R. J. Pye-Smith, Mr. Simeon Snell, Dr. Robertson, Dr. Paul, Dr. Hunt, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Walker, Dr. Sorley, Messrs. C. F. Carr and A. W. Fox (Vice-Presidents), Messrs. W. D. Forsdike, A. J. Forsdike, J. F. Eardley, G. Squire (Treasurer), H. Antcliffe (Hon. Secretary), P. Carr, H. E. Ibbitt, J. W. J. Turner, G. Ellinor, W. C. Fox, R. Dixon, A. Neal, and J. Stephens.

Mr. G. SQUIRE, who gave the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," submitted that chemists owed their present position to the work of the parent Society, and they must look to it alone for any future benefits they might hope to gain. He regretted that no progress had been made in dealing with

THE QUESTION OF COMPANY-PHARMACY,

but he felt every confidence that the Council was not neglecting its duty with regard to it. Alluding to recent criticism, he asked who would have dared to prophesy prior to the Act of 1868 that the limited-company system would have developed and have invaded the domain of pharmacy as was the case to-day, and even threatening the dental and medical professions. He suggested that while the new Bill was pending the Council should take a case to the Courts as to the right of a company to use an individual title.

Mr. NEWSHOLME, replying, said they were accustomed to see in certain trade-journals anonymous letters abusing the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and sometimes its President. Neither the Council nor himself objected to honest criticism, but critics who did not sign their letters could not expect to receive official recognition. All public bodies which were doing good work met with abuse. The Council were

NOT WITHOUT HOPE

of getting the Pharmacy Bill through. The observation of a chemist at a recent gathering at Liverpool to the effect that no Bill would satisfy him which did not shut up limited companies he described as unworthy of a moment's consideration. A Bill containing such a clause would not have the slightest chance of passing. Dealing with the importance of strengthening the Society and increasing its influence, Mr. Newsholme said no doubt an attempt would be made to force through Parliament a Bill to enable any persons to sell certain deadly poisons, ostensibly in the interests of agriculture. Such freedom he held to be contrary to public interest and to the safety of human life.

Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, also replying to the same toast, dealt at some length with the critics of the Council. They did not object to hearing judgments passed upon themselves so long as the critic was genuinely desirous of mending things for those associated with him. He felt the greatest contempt for that class of critic who from his own lofty platform lectured the men who were doing their best for the craft, but who never took a share of the fighting and work. One set of critics were animated with no other idea than making as much money as they could out of pharmacy, and having failed to get into real companionship and friendship with the members of the trade were unable to realise any of the *esprit de corps*. These people complained that the Society took advantage of what was a State function for the furtherance of private or trade ends.

ANOTHER CLASS OF CRITICS

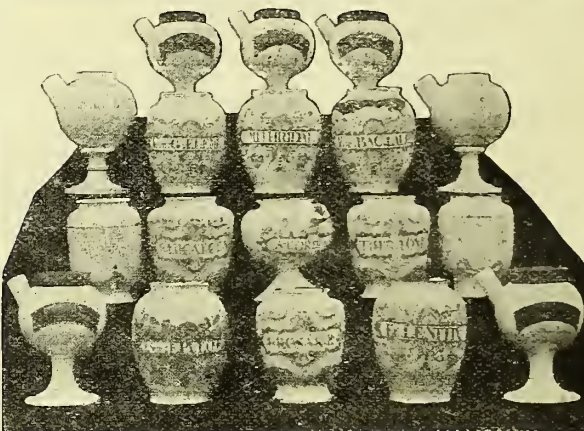
who were within their ranks, and from whom they were entitled to look for help and sympathy, found fault with the authorities for neglecting trade interests and giving too much attention to their position as a semi-State department. Those two forms of criticism were mutually destructive. If

it were true that the Society had neglected trade interests, the explanation lay in the fact that the functions committed to them of administering the State laws with regard to the sale and dispensing of poisons were important, and had occupied the major part of their time. The fact that the interests of the State and the trade might conceivably clash rendered the position of the Society a difficult one, and knowledge of it ought to make the critics more reasonable. The Council now, however, contained a number of new members, and any further tendency towards change in the *personnel* of the Council would, he thought, result in less attention being paid to the purely professional side of pharmacy, and more strenuous work on behalf of the trade interests of members.

Replying for the Sheffield Society, proposed by Mr. Branson, the PRESIDENT said in 1885 the Society possessed 25 per cent. more members than it did to-day. Many chemists were holding aloof. Some, he thought, lacked sympathy with the objects of the Society, but many were careless or selfish.

The remaining toasts were "The Medical Profession," proposed by Mr. EARDLEY, and replied to by Mr. SNELL and Mr. PYE SMITH; "The Legal Profession," proposed by Mr. YOUNG, and replied to by Mr. A. NEAL; and "The Visitors."

The *menu* and programme of the dinner was illustrated by a block showing eighteen pharmacy pots, forming part of the President's collection, which we reproduce. Mr. Austen's



collection comprises about fifty of these interesting pharmaceutical relics, which he has obtained at various times from different parts of England. The oldest are about two hundred and fifty years old, others belonging to the early years of the nineteenth century.

Western Chemists' Association.

THE following officers for Session 1901-1902 have been elected:—President, Mr. W. F. Gulliver; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Bowen; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Mathews; and Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. J. I. Philp.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE meeting held at 73 Newman Street on October 17 took the form of a "Musical and Social Evening," Mr. W. Ralph Dodd being in the chair. There was a large number of members and visitors present, and the following gentlemen provided a most enjoyable entertainment:—Messrs. C. Morley, C. J. Strother, H. B. Everson, C. E. F. Vallet, G. Pownall, A. Milner, E. H. Barker, A. Latreille, Victor Blin, A. D. Burton, G. Burton, D. C. Jones, and L. L. Humphreys. Mr. H. S. Coupland was accompanist. In the interval the Treasurer, as usual on these occasions, made a collection for the Benevolent Fund, the amount being 22s. A vote of thanks to Mr. Dodd for his kindness in taking the chair was proposed by the PRESIDENT, and accorded him unanimously, as also were those to the artistes, and Mr. Coupland for his hard evening's work at the piano. The National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

The Optical Society.

THE first meeting of the new session was held on October 17 at Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Mr. W. H. E. Thornthwaite took the chair, in the absence of Mr. Dixey through a severe cold. Routine-business having been disposed of, a discussion took place on the

EDUCATION OF OPTICIANS,

arising out of a motion by Mr. AITCHISON that a committee be appointed to inquire into the system at present in operation at the Northampton Institute, and approach other institutions with a view to establishing similar classes. Mr. L. LAWRENCE moved, as an amendment, that the committee consider only the feasibility of establishing other optical classes, which was accepted as a fair compromise between two conflicting sections of the Society.

Dr. M. WARMESLEY, the Principal of the Northampton Institute, said the Institute welcomed criticism, and he had no fear of contradiction that the classes in optics held there were unique. Ordinary classes in optics were too academic for the optical trade. He mentioned also that the methods of measurement and calculations used in optical workshops are far in advance of the methods used in technical laboratories, which was not to be wondered at when it was observed that a standard work on optics like Preston made no mention of "dioptré." The Americans spend much more money in endowing universities and teaching-centres than the English, and their system tends to draw out the faculties of the pupils. It is not an examination-system, but wholly educational.

Mr. BARKER took the line that education is not the universal panacea for all ills: in his experience it tends to unfit men for manual work; and Mr. BOATMAN had yet to learn that, owing to the crowded state of the classes at the Northampton Institute, there is any need to approach other institutions. Mr. MARKS hoped the Society would not lose sight of the object of its establishment—the education of the members. It would be better to offer practical instruction in subjects like sight-testing to the members before attempting to educate the rising generation. Mr. MACKINNEY said there is too much tendency to try to keep optical knowledge to themselves. His experience was that real education in optics is given at the Northampton Institute, and, as an instance, he handed round two pairs of spectacles which one of his assistants had made after a course of study there. Mr. BRAHAM said it would not be benefiting the industry to bring into it a lot of outsiders, and he denied that the Americans are in advance of us in optical knowledge, speaking from his own experience as a teacher of sight-testing. Mr. AITCHISON replied to the various speakers, and, on the motion being carried, a committee of ten, with power to add to the number, was appointed.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE first meeting of the session was held on October 18, at the Black Boy Hotel, Northampton, the President (Mr. W. McKinnell) in the chair. Two new members were admitted and welcomed, in the persons of Mr. North (who has succeeded to the business of the late Mr. J. Clower) and Mr. Flinton Harris. Both gentlemen expressed their pleasure at finding the spirit of unity and good fellowship which animated Northampton chemists, and spoke of the value of such meetings in stifling some of those jealousies and misunderstandings which are apt to arise and be accentuated when no opportunities of social communion are provided.

The CHAIRMAN said many years ago the late Mr. Philadelphus Jeyes tried hard to start an association, but he met with so many difficulties and disappointments that his object was not realised. Mr. McKinnell then went on to discuss the present condition of the trade, saying that the stores are having so pernicious an effect on chemists as to fully justify legislative interference. The Draft Pharmacy Bill was a step in the right direction, and though present prospects were not favourable, there was every reason to hope that it would pass into law, and exercise a beneficial influence. A short discussion followed.

Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association.

A SUCCESSFUL smoking-concert was held by the members of this Association on October 21 at the Victoria Hotel, Wolverhampton. An excellent musical programme was gone through, and in the course of the evening Mr. S. Phillips (President) proposed a vote of thanks to the artists, which was seconded by Mr. Gibson, and supported by Mr. E. Berry, B.A., and carried unanimously. "God Save the King" and "Time's Up, Gentlemen!" brought a very enjoyable evening to an end.

Chemists' Assistants' Union.

A SMOKING CONCERT was held in connection with the Union at the Marylebone Church Institute, W., on October 18, and was a grand success. The comic songs sung by Mr. Dick Sawyer showed a good amount of talent. Mr. Geo. Conway's songs were very highly appreciated. Mr. Latreille sang "The girl in the big black hat" and "My zither." The part songs sung by Messrs. A. C. Steed, A. W. Steed, W. Fuller, and G. E. West were good and well rendered. Miss Florrie Dawes, the only lady artiste, in her rendering of "Orce" was splendid. Mr. John Davis, Mr. Ben Clarke, and Mr. Arthur Ford also contributed to the evening. The proceeds from the sale of programmes and the collection was 18s. 3d., which goes to the Benevolent Fund. The only note of regret in connection with the concert is that it was not better supported by assistants.

The C.M.A.U.

AT the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, on October 23, the amalgamation of the Chemists' Assistants' Union and the Chemists' Managers' Association took place. About a dozen representatives from both Associations were present, and Mr. C. E. Pickering presided. Before the formal motion for amalgamation was proposed Mr. GORDON, the late Secretary of the Chemists' Managers' Association, moved, on behalf of his late Association, that one of the rules of the new Association allow for the formation of a benefit fund in connection with the Union on the lines of the Oddfellows' Society. It was pointed out that contributions to this fund would be entirely optional on the part of members of the Union. This proviso having been agreed to, Mr. Gordon further stipulated that the new Council consist of twenty-one members—fourteen qualified and seven unqualified men—an equal number of the qualified men being drawn from each Association. This point, after discussion, was also conceded, and the question of expunging Rule 21 of the C.A.U., which referred to qualified men selling their services to unqualified companies, was then dealt with. Mr. GORDON moved that the rule be expunged, and Mr. CULLWICK (the late Treasurer of the Chemists' Managers' Association) seconded. Mr. HANBURY FRANCIS, however, strongly objected to its being done away with, explaining that he had been asked some two and a-half years ago why an employer should give preference to members of the Chemists' Assistants' Union when requiring assistants. His reply was to point to that very rule, and tell the inquirer that one of the primary objects of the Association was the boycotting of those assistants who sold their services to limited liability companies trading as chemists. If this rule—a most important one he considered—was now dropped, what answer could he give persons whom he induced to support the Association on that ground? Mr. GORDON replied that his answer would be that the stores pay 33½ per cent. more money to the assistant than the old-fashioned chemist does. Mr. FRANCIS retorted that he would rather forfeit the 33½ per cent., and be employed by a genuine chemist. This opinion was not unanimously subscribed to, but the majority of the meeting thought that but for the question of better remuneration, employment in the stores was a lowering of the status of the assistant. After much debate, in which evil days for the stores were predicted, it was ultimately agreed to expunge the offending rule—there being only two dissentients. The amalgamation of the two Associations having then been formally ratified, the question of a title for the new association was discussed. The "Chemists'

Union" was first proposed, then the "Amalgamated Union of Chemists' Assistants," but both were rejected after consideration, and ultimately the "Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Union of Great Britain" was adopted. With regard to a meeting-place, the chairman reported that he had been in communication with the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, and had received a reply stating that the House Committee would consider the question of granting the Union the use of the Society's rooms at Bloomsbury Square at their next meeting. Meanwhile details of the amalgamation and a copy of the rules of the new Union are to be submitted to that august body. The temporary quarters of the Union are to be at the Tower Bridge Hotel, Tower Bridge Approach, Tooley Street, S.E., and the present councils of each Association are to form a provisional committee to draw up the rules of the Union. After a few remarks from Mr. R. E. WRIGHT on the eternal stores question, which included a condemnation of the indoor system, the proceedings concluded.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

THE annual dinner was held on Tuesday evening, October 22, at the Royal Hotel, Dewsbury. The President (Mr. W. Stead) was in the chair at the after-proceedings, and among those present were Messrs. W. S. Glyn Jones (London), W. Lord Gifford (Blackburn), A. Hanson, Waddington (Bradford), W. D. Pollitt, Pilkington Sergeant (Leeds), H. B. Billington (Barnsley), R. C. Walshaw, Sykes (Huddersfield), Briggs (Sowerby Bridge), and J. Russell (Manchester).

The toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was proposed by Mr. J. RHODES (Mirfield), and responded to by Mr. GLYN-JONES, who claimed support for the Society on its merits and honourable record. He said there never was a time when it was more necessary that chemists and druggists should wake up. During the next few years they should fight as one man if their separate existence was to be maintained. He was not at all anxious to belittle the importance of the question of company pharmacy, but they ought to beware lest, in spending a great deal of time in discussing whether company-pharmacy ought to be abolished or regulated, they were losing sight of the more insidious influences that were at work, which, if allowed to proceed, could only result in removing the present need for the ideal chemist and druggist as they now knew him. The time for discussing the Draft Pharmacy Bill had gone, and every possible ounce of weight should be put into a combined effort to get the Bill on to the statute-book. (Hear, hear.) The Bill, in his opinion, had been regarded too much as a panacea for company-pharmacy. He looked at it in a very different light—as the best attempt that at present could be made to bring the 1868 Act into line with present-day requirements, in view of the legal decisions given since the Act was passed. He was not at all sure that, if the Bill became law, their successors would not regard the clause dealing with dispensing as of the most importance and as having done the most lasting good to pharmacy. The next move must come from the Council, and he hoped local associations would soon be told by the authorities at Bloomsbury Square what part of the machinery of the political organisation they wished to be set in motion and kept going. He agreed with the President of the Society that he would like to see upon every local council, town council, or board of guardians at least one chemist and druggist. He thought local associations might often be able to secure that. Further, he was afraid they would never get a Pharmacy Bill to their liking through Parliament until they had in the House of Commons someone whose special duty it was to further the interests of chemists and druggists. (Hear, hear.) He was hoping, also, that the time would come when the Pharmaceutical Society would see its way clear to subsidise local associations through the country. He thought money was being spent in other directions which could be well spared for some such purpose as he had suggested, making local associations active political units in the pharmaceutical organising machine. (Hear, hear.) He urged them not to adopt a policy of despair. That policy was generally the outcome of sheer shiftlessness. Let them take a distinct personal interest in the doings of

the Society, and criticise it freely. Despite any threats, he did not think they would ever be excluded from the Society for criticising. There was a tendency, which he had seen hinted at in the trade Press, to throw cold water on the efforts of the Council, and to regard the Bill as dead. They might take it from him that the Bill was not dead, and he did not understand the temper of chemists and druggists if they were going to allow it to die without seeing it placed upon the floor of the House of Commons, and a fight there with those whose interests they were opposing. (Applause.)

Mr. LORD GIFFORD gave "The health of the Dewsbury Association," and congratulated it upon its enthusiasm and its President. Speaking of the Bill, he said he had reservations relating to it, but the Council chose by twenty to one to compromise. He did not know whether, when it came to a compromise by the British soldier, it was called by that name or not. He took it that there would be no practical good in his insistence upon a particular point in face of apparent unanimity. If the Council could get the Bill into practical shape he would do all he could to get it through Parliament, but in the meantime he was not satisfied to wait. They ought to make the most of the present Acts—(hear, hear)—and he pointed out that all recent decisions affecting the principle at stake were altogether contrary to the decision of 1880, which to him was sufficient justification for the Society insisting upon its own Acts being enforced. He instanced the Reece case as an illustration. The crux of the whole situation was whether the qualification rested upon the person who earned it or upon an impersonal entity. Why should they not take up a test case as to titles? He submitted that it would not interfere with the draft Bill. They knew perfectly well that the draft Bill was not acceptable to the Privy Council and the powers that be. It was important to remember that there was a Privy Council Committee sitting to consider the sale of poisons. Alluding to Mr. Rymer Young's expression of surprise at Liverpool that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society received so little guidance from local chemists, he contended that it was the local chemist who had great reason to complain that he did not get sufficient information to enable him to form an accurate judgment. (Hear, hear.) He appealed to Mr. Glyn-Jones that the official report of the last Council-meeting gave no adequate idea of the proceedings.

Mr. R. BROADHEAD (Batley) replied in a racy speech, wherein he reviewed, to the hilarity of the company, the history of the Association, and emptied its pocket to the extent of 2*l.* for the Benevolent Fund, the collection being taken immediately after Mr. Broadhead's speech. Then followed Mr. G. WALKER with "Kindred Associations," to which Mr. HANSON (President of the Bradford Association) replied, as well as Mr. POLLITT, of Leeds. Mr. S. N. PICKARD (Ossett) proposed "The health of the President," which was warmly drunk, and he acknowledged the compliment, suggesting, in the course of his speech, that as Wakefield and Huddersfield were still out in the wilderness, they should become missionaries and visit the two boroughs. Mr. WADDINGTON intimated that members of the Bradford Association would be willing to join the missionary expedition. In a few months, he said, they would have to vote upon the merits of seven candidates who were practically unknown to them. A representative local federation would be able to ask the Council to alter the mode of election, and to divide the country into districts, each to elect three members. In that way they would be able to send men they knew, and it would give them a more direct influence over the Council. The PRESIDENT stated that Mr. Glyn-Jones had offered to join the suggested deputations to Wakefield and Huddersfield. Mr. WALSHAW observed that an association was in process of formation at Huddersfield.

Songs by Mr. Hanson, Mr. Russell, Mr. Pickard, and others added to the evening's enjoyment.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association.

THE meeting of the members held on Wednesday evening, being the first of the session, was not open to reporters, as it was arranged that the Secretary of the Association would communicate a report to the trade Press, it being hoped that thereby the members would express themselves more freely on the topic of the evening, which was "A Year's Work on

the Pharmaceutical Council." Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, of Bolton, began by explaining that the members of the Manchester Association were in a measure responsible for his presence on the Council. He explained that the members of the Council have to sacrifice a good deal of time and personal convenience in journeys to and from London and in the metropolis. He then dealt with the work of the different committees, especially those of which he is a member—*e.g.*, the Benevolent Fund Committee, Law and Parliamentary Committee, and the General Purposes Committee. Coming to historic matters, which had been dealt with extensively in the pharmaceutical Press during the last few months, he explained much that had been matters of doubt in the minds of pharmaceutical readers—among other things the "improper motion." Mr. J. RYMER YOUNG supplemented from his own experience much of what Mr. Taylor had referred to. A lengthy discussion followed, in which the Chairman (Mr. George S. Woolley), Messrs. Kirkby, Johnstone, Lane, Lewis, and Lawson took part. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Taylor with acclamation. Several new members were elected on the Association.

Personalities.

ALDERMAN COX, of A. H. Cox & Co., pill-manufacturers, Brighton, has intimated his retirement from municipal life.

THE Chemist-Mayor of Dover (Mr. W. J. Barnes) has been elected a member of Dover Chamber of Commerce.

MR. CHARLES FOX, of the firm of Messrs. William Fox & Sons, wholesale druggists, is the Mayor-elect for the borough of Bethnal Green.

MR. LEWIS OUGH, F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, contributes to the current issue of *Science Gossip* an interesting and practical article on the chemistry of chromate printing, the carbon process and the ozotype process being dealt with.

MR. CHAS. G. SWINN, pharmaceutical chemist, son of Mr. Swinn, of St. Mary's Pharmacy, Manchester, who has for the past three years been with Messrs. David Waldie & Co., chemical manufacturers, Calcutta and Cawnpore, is continuing in that firm's service.

MR. T. C. BLANCHFLOWER, chemist and druggist, of North Walsham, has just celebrated his diamond wedding. He began life as an apprentice to the late Mr. Richard Sadler, who was a chemist in that town. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchflower have been recipients of a number of handsome presents.

THE *Candid Friend* of October 19 prints an excellent portrait of the Mayor of Oxford with the following pithy paragraphs:—

It is not often that the "man in the street" associates the mayor of a provincial town with scholarship and refinement. He is inclined, rather, to picture to himself a blend, as it were, of Falstaff and Justice Shallow. Mr. Claridge Druce, the Mayor of Oxford, is a very different sort of person. He has twice been elected President of the Pharmaceutical Conference, in itself no mean distinction; and his valued research as a botanist has been rewarded by the University with an honorary M.A.

Mr. Druce is an eloquent and witty speaker, a lucid writer on scientific subjects, and an observant traveller, taking botanical notes and artistic photographs as he goes, with characteristic energy. The photographs are in evidence at this year's Photographic Convention, hospitably entertained at Oxford. Popular on all sides socially, Mr. Druce did not escape Royal notice when officially he had occasion to tender his loyal congratulations to the King.

RUSSIAN CONGRESS DELAYED.—The Russian Pharmaceutical Society at St. Petersburg has decided to postpone the Pharmaceutical Congress and Exhibition, to celebrate the bicentenary of the opening of the first public pharmacy in Russia, until March, 1902.

FIRE AT A WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS'.—Early this (Thursday) morning a fire broke out in the chemical-department of the establishment of Messrs. Lofthouse & Saltmer, wholesale druggists, Market Place, Hull, and damage estimated at 20,000*l.* was done before the conflagration was overcome. The firm write to us that business will be carried on as usual in the Church Lane warehouse, but the indulgence of friends is requested for a week or two.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

When is a Summons Served?—The legal difficulty in bringing Taylor's Drug Company (Limited) into court in regard to the Soap-liniment case, reported last week, was emphasised on Saturday, October 19, when there was another long argument, and the case still remains *in statu quo*. Mr. Cluer was the magistrate, Mr. A. Mellor Bramall the solicitor for the Islington Borough Council, and Mr. Kirby represented Taylor's Drug Company. The last-named had evidently come prepared to fight the case if necessary, judging by the law-books about him; but he appeared to be hiding his time, and left the argument to the Magistrate and Mr. Bramall. The difficulty was on the question of service of the summons, and Mr. Bramall thought he had overcome this by having evidence that the summons which was served on Mr. Wray at the company's depôt at High Holborn, had been forwarded by that gentleman to the registered offices of the company at Leeds. And there was *prima facie* evidence that this had reached the secretary by the fact of Mr. Kirby being in court. Mr. Cluer remarked: He is here by courtesy to tell the court that the summons has not been properly served. Mr. Bramall thought here had been good service. In a county court case, if a summons were left with a wife, it was good service on the husband if she said she would give it him. In this case there was proof that the summons had been sent to the secretary of the company in Leeds, and actually received by him. Mr. Cluer: The summons has not been served by an officer of the court. Mr. Bramall: The Act says "or by any other person." Mr. Cluer: Authorised by the Court. You could not have any person serving summonses. Posting a summons by a private individual does not constitute good service. Mr. Bramall: The summons has been sent to the secretary, who is the actual defendant; and Mr. Kirby is here. Mr. Kirby: I am not the defendant. Mr. Bramall: We might have served the summons at the shop at Holloway, where the soap-liniment was purchased. Mr. Cluer: Or at the registered offices of the company at Leeds. Mr. Bramall: I did not draw this summons, but the clerk in the Borough Council office who did took the precaution of asking where the head offices of the company were; and he was told at High Holborn. But I submit it does not matter much where the summons was served, so long as it got to the proper person. Mr. Cluer: Of which we have no proof. Mr. Bramall: Yes; I have evidence here. Mr. Cluer: No; that won't do. You must show me that the summons was served personally upon the defendant by an authorised person. Mr. Bramall: The real object of the summons is to let the person know his attendance is required at a certain place to answer a certain charge. This has been done, and the defendant is here by his representative. Mr. Cluer: If a man recognised by one of the officers was passing this court, and was told that his name had just been called on a summons, he would not be bound to enter an appearance merely because he came into the court to see what it was all about. It would not be good service. The mere fact that the knowledge of the summons reaches a man through some indirect process is not good service in law. You must produce the man who served the summons. Mr. Bramall: I have him here on a Crown office subpoena. Mr. Kirby: He is not a policeman. Mr. Bramall: But he comes under the head of "or any other person." Mr. Cluer: Authorised by the Court. Mr. Bramall now asked the Magistrate to amend the summons so that it might be served properly. Mr. Cluer: I did not issue the summons, and I cannot alter it. The information on which the summons was granted was before Mr. D'Eyncourt and he is away enjoying the miserable vacation of six weeks which is allowed to the Magistrates. (Laughter.) No; you must see Mr. D'Eyncourt, and get him to alter it. There is this peculiarity about this case: I cannot dismiss the summons, because I have not heard it; and I cannot give costs against the Borough Council, because the defendant is not legally before me. I can only mark the book "Not served."

Discharging Chemicals into Sewers.—At Bow Street Police Court on October 23, Messrs. Creswell Brothers & Schmitz, Red Lion Square, answered to three summonses charging them with allowing chemicals or manufacturing refuse to fall into a public sewer. For the prosecution it was explained that action was taken under Section 9 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act of 1894, and it was stated that for some time sewer-men had been overcome by sulphurous fumes, and one had his hand and arm burned by coming into contact with sulphuric acid. The nuisance was traced to defendants' premises, and samples were taken last month. It was found that one contained 201 gr. per gal. of sulphurous acid, others 318 and 295 gr. The fumes could be noticed half a mile away from the defendants' premises, and the sewers had been much corroded. If the acid had been treated with lime or soda the discharge would have been rendered perfectly harmless. Mr. Hale, for the defence, said this

was the first prosecution of the kind under the Act. The defendants, and their predecessors of the same name, had been in business in Red Lion Square for about thirty years, and this was the first complaint made against them. They felt strongly that they should have had their attention called to the matter before these proceedings were taken. It was customary for them to mix two or more chemicals which together were harmless, but in the present case one of them appeared to have been separately discharged, and so caused the nuisance. The magistrate imposed a fine of 5*l.* on each summons, and 10*l.* 10*s.* costs—25*l.* 10*s.* in all.

High Court Case.

GEORGE'S COUGH-BALSAM AND INFANTS' POWDERS
(LIMITED) *v.* RALPH.

IN the Vacation Court on October 16, before the Lord Chief Justice, an order was made continuing until the trial of the action an interim injunction restraining the defendant from selling or otherwise disposing of a receipt for preparations manufactured by the plaintiffs, with liberty to apply should the defendant in the meantime consent to a perpetual injunction.

Pharmacy Act 1868.

AN UNQUALIFIED ASSISTANT'S SECOND OFFENCE.

IN the Glasgow Sheriff Court on Saturday, October 19 Sheriff Fyfe on the bench, a charge was brought by the Pharmaceutical Society against John McKinnell of having, in the shop of Dr. John Steele Smith, 482 Springburn Road, sold a quantity of laudanum, he not being a registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist. Respondent failed to appear, and the case was proceeded with in his absence.

Evidence was given that respondent's name was not on the register, and that he had sold to a Dennistoun lady (who was accompanied to the shop by her son) a quantity of laudanum without asking any questions, the prosecutor adding that the stuff sold contained 80 minims of laudanum, considerably more than a fatal dose. So far as witnesses saw, there was no person in charge of the shop when the sale took place except McKinnell.

The solicitor for the Society pointed out that McKinnell was on June 13 last fined by Sheriff Fyfe 2*l.* for each of two similar offences, with 2*l.* of expenses. The solicitor then read a report of some remarks made by his Lordship when the former case was before him, to the effect that in a city like Glasgow, with so many newspapers circulating, it was strange that unqualified chemists persisted in selling poisons when they saw how these cases were dealt with by the local judges, and expatiating on the importance of that being prevented. When the solicitor had stopped reading the report of his speech,

Sheriff Fyfe asked, "Did I say all that?"

"Yes," replied the solicitor.

"Then," retorted his Lordship, "I must have had a good deal more leisure than I have now." (Laughter.)

The solicitor then pointed out that the maximum penalty was 5*l.*, and asked that it be imposed.

The Sheriff imposed the full penalty of 5*l.*, with 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* of expenses, remarking that respondent had not only a second time committed the same offence, but had failed to attend the Court, and in these circumstances he had no hesitation in imposing the full penalty. As, however, the respondent was not present, there would be no alternative of imprisonment.

The Dentists Act.

A SUMMONS DISMISSED.

AT the Blaenavon Police Court on October 22, Alfred E. Williams, who stated that he carried on business as an "artificial-teeth specialist," was summoned for having used the title of "dentist" without being registered under the Dentists Act. Mrs. Bryant, Cardiff, stated that while on a holiday at Blaenavon she called at the shop of Mr. Bromfield, chemist, where she saw defendant, and asked him if he could give her anything for the toothache. He examined her tooth, and recommended her to have it out. Witness asked him if he was a qualified dentist, to which defendant replied that he had not been fortunate enough to pass his

examinations, but that he had had ten or twelve years' dental experience, and he considered himself qualified. Witness had the tooth extracted, for which she paid 1*s.*, and on the following day she allowed defendant to put in a plate with a new tooth, for which he charged her 5*s.* Defendant went into the witness-box, and stated that he carried on business with Mr. Bromfield. Though he had not been to College, he had served an apprenticeship, and had had long experience as a fitter of teeth, and considered himself competent to do the work. The Bench considered that no case had been made out against Williams, and dismissed the summons.

D.D.S.

AT the Workington Police Court on October 23, Richard B. Smith, dentist, was again charged with unlawfully using the title of D.D.S., U.S.A., and also L.D.S., as reported last week. This case had been adjourned for the production of the Dentists' Register, and Mr. Jones, who prosecuted, now stated that the register had arrived. The information laid by the complainant was that the defendant had infringed Section 3 of the Act by using titles which, either alone or in combination with others, implied that he was registered under the Act or was specially qualified to practise dentistry. Defendant had used the titles quoted on his billheads, and had also advertised in the papers D.D.S., U.S.A. Defendant had also put on his window in Nook Street the title "D.D.S. of the Dental College of Surgeons, U.S.A." The whole of these were, he contended, a distinct infringement of the Act. It was provided in another section that a person was not guilty if he proved that he was not an ordinary resident in the United Kingdom, and that he held a qualification which entitled him to practise in this country. The onus would rest upon defendant to prove that he was not an ordinary resident in the kingdom. Defendant's name did not appear in the register for the current year. He further pointed out that no duly qualified dental practitioner was entitled by the Act to advertise.

Mr. Wells, the complainant, then gave evidence. Defendant had shown him his diploma, and he obtained from him a set of teeth which were not satisfactory, and when he went to complain defendant was uncivil to him.

Mr. Falcon, for the defence, submitted that no offence had been committed. Mr. Smith had passed an examination, and was a member of the Dental College of Wisconsin, in the United States. The question was whether defendant infringed the Act by what he held himself to be. The Act said he was not entitled to call himself a "dentist" unless he was registered under the Act and duly qualified. Mr. Smith had not used the word "dentist," neither had he used the words "dental practitioner." His billheads were "John Street, Workington, D.D.S.," and there was no suggestion by the documents before them that Smith was registered under the Act.

The Magistrates' Clerk: There is the word in the Act "implying."

Mr. Falcon: If he had put D.D.S. without the addition U.S.A. it might be so, but he does not say that he is a registered dentist. He simply says what he is, and nothing else.

Defendant was then called by Mr. Falcon, and said he had attended to teeth between seventeen and eighteen years. The diploma was the result of an examination at Wisconsin, U.S. He had never used titles excepting those named. He had had trouble with Mr. Wells, and he had got a lawyer's letter demanding the return of the money before the summons was issued.

Mr. Jones, in cross-examination, pointed out that there was no D.D.S., U.S.A. It was D.D.S., Wisconsin. Defendant admitted he had once used on his billheads the words "Dental College," but it was a mistake.

The Chairman said the Magistrates were of opinion that the case had been proved, and fined defendant 40*s.* and costs—3*l.* 1*s.*

Merchandise-marks Act.

AT the Newry Petty Sessions on October 18, three traders in the town were prosecuted by the Belfast Bottle Exchange (through their inspector, Mr. J. D. McVickers) for selling aerated waters to which a false trade-description was applied—namely, in bottles stamped Grattan & Co., Cantrell

& Cochrane, Wheeler & Co., and Newry Mineral-water Company. The cases were adjourned pending the decision of the Dublin Divisional Court in the Limerick cases.

The Petroleum Acts.

AT Brentford Police Court on October 21, before Mr. A. S. Montgomery, Messrs. R. E. Moore & Co. were summoned for keeping petroleum without a licence. The evidence of Mr. Walter Tyler, the inspector, showed that last week he went to the defendants' premises to see about a plan for a petroleum storeroom. When he got there he found five large casks, containing about 180 gals. of petroleum, in a shed with open door, outside which, only some ten yards away, was a blazing bonfire. Witness found on each cask a card showing that they had been supplied by Messrs. Bowley, of Battersea. On each card was a warning to the effect that the contents gave off "highly inflammable fumes," and also a notice to the effect that a licence had to be obtained to keep the oil. Witness took samples to test, and when testing it the apparatus was burst, and an assistant was slightly injured. The oil flashed at not much more than 50° F., and was exceedingly dangerous. The defence was that the oil came before the defendants expected it, and that they had to put it somewhere or send it back to Battersea. The Bench were of opinion that the offence was serious, and imposed the full penalty for the one day—20%, and full costs, with the confiscation of the oil.

County Court Cases.

A SALVAGE CARGO OF OXIDE OF ZINC.

IN the City of London Court on Friday, October 18, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., and a jury, an action was brought by Messrs. Thomas Oakes & Co., 3 Lime Street Square, against Messrs. H. A. Litchfield & Co., 5 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., to recover the sum of 20*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for damage caused to 100 cases of oxide of zinc. Mr. Robinson (plaintiffs' counsel) said that in April last the plaintiffs bought 100 cases of oxide of zinc by public auction. It was a salvage lot, and it had come out of a ship, where it had been wetted. Some of the oxide was dirty, and slightly damaged, and it was lying at the defendants' warehouse, Wapping. Soon afterwards the plaintiffs sold by sample to Messrs. Sissons Brothers, of Hull, the 100 cases. On May 3 the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants and asked them to put the goods into a fit condition for being sent by steamer, and all the bad-conditioned casks were to be made good. The defendants purported to do that, and they had charged and the plaintiffs had paid 5*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, which included 2*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for re-coopering. When the casks arrived at Hull only fifty-seven of them were intact. In fact, they were in a very bad state, and Messrs. Sissons had deducted from the amount which they had agreed to pay for the oxide of zinc the sum which the plaintiffs now claimed. Evidence was called in support of this statement. For the defence, evidence was called to show that the coopering had been done most satisfactorily, and it was further said to be impossible to put oxide of zinc into the condition it was originally, as it had become caked in consequence of immersion in sea-water.

The Judge said the main question for the jury was to determine whether the defendants had done what, as business men, they were employed to do. The defendants said they had exercised the best judgment they could in putting the casks into condition. Of course, there had been no guarantee on the defendants' part that the oxide of zinc would be the same as when it was dry.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the sum of 20*l.* 5*s.*, and judgment was given accordingly.

A DIURETIC-BALL ACTION.

WE reported briefly in our issue of October 12 the case in which Messrs. Price & Sons, chemists, Abertillery, were sued at Tredegar County Court by Mr. Edward Jones, haulier, Abertillery, for the value of a horse which came to its death by the alleged negligence of the defendants. The present note gives further details. The plaintiff stated that his wife went to defendants' shop on July 27 and saw Mr. Arthur Price,

and asked him for half a dozen diuretic balls for the horses. On the Monday her husband drove one of the horses to Llangat'ock and the animal was taken ill on the way, and on the following day she went to Messrs. Price's shop and asked what balls she had got, and Mr. Price replied, "Diuretic balls." Mr. Storar, veterinary surgeon, Abergavenny, sent one of the balls to Mr. Thompson, the County Analyst, who found it to contain 204 gr. of soap, 116 gr. of nitrate of potash, 23 gr. of ginger, and a trace of another chemical. Water balls and diuretic balls were practically the same thing, and he was of opinion that after giving medicine of that description to a horse the animal should be allowed to rest. Mr. Storar said the ball given the horse was usually given as an aperient. If a water ball had been given the journey would not have affected the animal. He attributed the death of the horse to the aloes in the ball and the working of it on the Monday. For the defence it was shown that each ball consisted of nitrate of potash 2 dr., powdered resin 2 dr., powdered ginger $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., powdered gentian 1 dr., aloes 1 dr., and syrup $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. Mr. J. Sankey, barrister, was on behalf of the defendants, and the evidence and testimony he called showed that the ball was the proper thing, and that on the day after one had been administered to the horse the animal had to take twelve persons out for a drive a distance of thirty miles over hilly country. The horse died two days later, and it was submitted that death was in no way due to the ingredients of the diuretic ball, but to the excessive exertion to which the animal had been put. Plaintiff was nonsuited, with costs, with liberty to bring a new action.

A CLAIM THAT FAILED.

IN the City of London Court on October 8, before Mr. Registrar Wild, Messrs. W. J. Bush & Co. (Limited) sued Mr. Alfred Cleaver, 25 Grange Mount, Birkenhead, to recover the sum of 6*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* for goods supplied to the Manx Pickle and Vinegar Company (Limited). After hearing some of the evidence the Registrar said he could see no case for the defendant to answer, and as the plaintiffs' solicitor said he could carry the case no farther the plaintiffs were nonsuited. Defendant got an allowance of 5*l.* 10*s.* for the expenses of a witness, and 5*l.* for his own expenses, making, with solicitor's fee, 11*l.* 10*s.* altogether.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

RE HAROLD ERNEST SHAW, 62 Newland Avenue, Hull, Druggist and Sub postmaster.—At the Hull Bankruptcy Court on October 21, the public examination of this debtor took place, when his statement of affairs revealed liabilities 699*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, assets 191*l.* 13*s.* The failure is attributed to bad trade and want of capital. The examination was closed.

RE ROBERT LESLIE McCULLOCH, Low Moor, Bradford, formerly carrying on business as a herbalist.—An application was made for the discharge of the debtor at the Bradford Bankruptcy Court on October 22, before his honour Judge Bompas, who refused the application, but said the debtor could make a further application in two years' time, if he thought proper.

RE GEORGE BLAND TOWLER, lately trading as a Chemist at 41 Heath Town, Wolverhampton.—The statement of affairs shows gross liabilities 224*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, of which 217*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* is expected to rank, and assets estimated to produce 51*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* The stock-in-trade, trade-fixtures, utensils, &c., are valued at 50*l.* The Deputy-Official Receiver (Mr. Clement Houlst) in his observations says:—"The bankrupt has absconded, and the statement has been prepared from his books and papers. From information it appears that in February, 1897, debtor purchased the stock and effects of a chemist's business at Heath Town, for which he paid 100*l.* He had no capital, but borrowed the amount, which is still owing. He carried on business there until September 4 last, when he left Heath Town, and does not appear to have been heard of since. The bankrupt has kept no cash-book, and his purchase and sales ledgers were very imperfectly kept." The first meeting of creditors will be held at the Official Receiver's office, Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, on October 29, and the public examination is fixed for October 30 at Wolverhampton County Court.

Re JAMES THOMAS, 118 Kingsland Road, N.E., lately trading as Thomas' Drug-stores.

This debtor attended before Mr. Registrar Linklater at the London Bankruptcy Court, on October 22, for public examination upon accounts showing debts 649*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*, and assets 24*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* In the course of his evidence the debtor stated that having been engaged as an assistant for some seventeen years, he in October, 1896, purchased a chemist's business at the above address. The price (160*l.*) was paid with money borrowed from his father, who was now a creditor for over 200*l.* Witness carried on the business as 'Thomas' Drug-stores until last August, when he sold it. Asked to explain the causes of the failure, the debtor said a slander action was brought against him by a Mr. Murphy. Witness won the action, with costs, but failed to recover the costs from the plaintiff. Another reason was, the action of the petitioning-creditors (Smith's Advertising Agency). They contracted to advertise his blood-mixture, "Recuperance," and he understood that the result would fully justify the cost. His anticipations, however, were not fulfilled, and after he had paid them 70*l.* on account they sued him last June for 44*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.* Witness defended the action but lost the day, and was mulcted in costs to the amount of 24*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* In August last, after judgment had been given against him, witness sold the business as it stood for 50*l.*, which, as the neighbourhood had deteriorated, he regarded as a fair price. The examination was ordered to be concluded.

Deeds of Arrangement.

Nichols, Wm. Hartley, 122 Horseley Fields, and Stall 79, Market Hall, Wolverhampton, chemist and druggist. Trustee, Wm. C. G. Smith, 27 Queen Street, Wolverhampton, Chartered Accountant. Dated, October 11; filed, October 15. Liabilities unsecured, 348*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.*; estimated net assets, 292*l.* Deed of arrangement with a view to payment of creditors in full by eight equal quarterly instalments, commencing three months from date hereof, secured by an assignment upon trustee. The following are scheduled as creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Bray, Moses, Wolverhampton ...	40	0	0
Colthurst & Harding, Bristol ...	26	0	0
Cook, E., & Co., London ...	25	0	0
Lynch & Co. (Limited), London ...	11	0	0
Marshalls (Limited), London ...	15	0	0
Raines & Co., York ...	50	0	0
Wells, —, Leicester ...	45	0	0
Wolverhampton Gas Company, Wolverhampton ...	10	0	0

Watson, Joseph Henry, 36 Westgate, Shipley, chemist. Trustee, Percy R. Sewell, Queen Anne Chambers, Sunbridge Road, Bradford, Chartered Accountant. Dated, October 16; filed, October 18. Secured creditors, 131*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; liabilities unsecured, 325*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*; estimated net assets, 323*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* Composition of 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, payable by instalments—viz., 5*s.* on January 1, 1902, 5*s.* on April 1, 1902, and 2*s.* 6*d.* on July 1, 1902, the last instalment secured by two sureties to the extent of 20*l.* each, and the whole secured by an assignment upon trustee.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Evans, E., Evans, J. J., Evans, E., jun., Evans, W. P., Evans, A. B., Evans, E. N., and Evans, J. H. E., wholesale druggists, Liverpool, under the style of Evans, Sons & Co.; so far as regards E. N. Evans.

Pain, A., Bayles, R. H. E., Juby, W. J., and Douthwaite, H. F., chemists, &c., Ipswich, Felixstowe, and Walton, under the style of Pain & Bayles; so far as regards R. H. E. Bayles.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Johnson, William Henry (lately carrying on business partly in his own name and partly under the style of the Blackfriars Chemical Company), Moss Side, near Manchester, and late Manchester, lately a drysalter and colour-dealer, now in employment as a gasworks labourer.

McFerran, James Ryan, Hull and York, physician and surgeon.

Middlemist, Robert C., Stamford, doctor of medicine.

New Companies & Company News.

20TH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of makers of photographic apparatus, cameras and materials, general storekeepers, &c. Table "A" mainly applies.

HERBAL CLEANSING SYNDICATE (LIMITED).—Capital 25,000*l.* in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement between A. C. Irwin and J. L. Smith, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of cleansing solutions or preparations of all kinds, whether in the form of tablets, bars, powders, &c., for the cleansing of glass, wood, iron, or other substances.

WEST YORKSHIRE SUPER-AERATION (LIMITED).—Capital 30,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire a licence from Super-aeration (Limited) for Leeds, Bradford, and district. Minimum cash subscription, 10,000*l.* The first directors are W. C. Hall, W. Binns, and J. S. Wbatton. Qualification, 250 shares. Remuneration, 100*l.* each per annum (50*l.* extra for the chairman), and a share in the profits. Registered office, 15 East Parade, Leeds.

F. J. MARTIN & WORTHINGTON (LIMITED).—Capital 7,500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an oil and colour merchant carried on by G. A. Worthington at St. James's Road and Albert Road, Southsea, and to carry on the business of oil and colour merchants, makers of plumbing-goods, chemists, druggists, drysalter, tinsmiths, iron, steel, copper, brass, and metal workers and merchants, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are G. A. Worthington (Chairman) and Mrs. A. M. Worthington. Qualification, 1*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 51 and 53 St. James's Road, Southsea.

CHEMICAL FACTORS (LIMITED).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with F. W. Brewster, and to carry on the business of chemical and soap manufacturers, tanneries, chemical refiners, manufacturers, merchants, factors, and agents, manufacturers of and dealers in lamps, burners, gas-mantles, and other materials, apparatus, and things used in or in connection with illumination or heat, &c. No initial public issue. The number of directors is not to be less than two nor more than seven; the first are to be appointed by the subscribers. Remuneration, 50*l.* each per annum and a share in the profits. Qualification, one share.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the ordinary shares of 5*s.* per share for the quarter ended June 30, 1901, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

MARION JAMES & KER (LIMITED).—In our abstract of this registration last week Mr. E. James's name was inadvertently replaced by "E. J. Ker." Mr. E. James (chemist to the company) is associated with Mr. J. J. Ker in the directorship.

HOLLOWAY'S WINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The liquidator Mr. E. H. Fletcher, 1 Clement's Inn, W.C., states that the assets of this company taken possession of by the receiver for the debenture-holders being insufficient to discharge the amount of the debentures, no assets have come into his (the liquidator's) hands, and there will be nothing whatever either for the shareholders or the unsecured creditors.

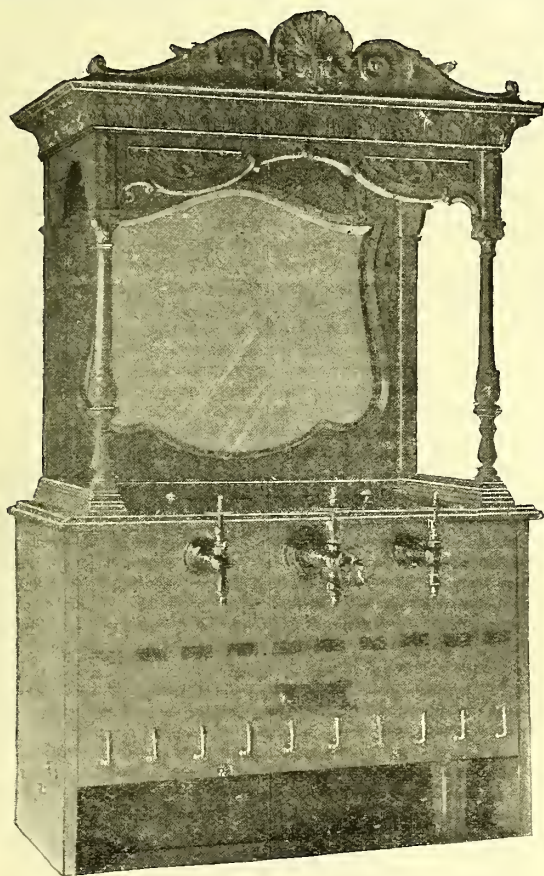
SOME GERMAN DIVIDENDS.—The United Chemical Works Company, Charlottenburg, has made in the first business year a gross profit of 1,284,180*m.*, and a net profit of 332,291*m.* A dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared.—The Stassfurt Chemical Works, late Vorster & Grüneberg Company, made a gross profit in 1900–1901 of 660,754*m.*, against 678,118*m.* in the previous year, the net being 394,643*m.* A dividend of 10 per cent., against 12 per cent. last year, is proposed.—The Chemical Works Harburg-Stassfurt, late Thörl & Heidtmann Company, show 621,280*m.* gross, against 626,988*m.* last year, and net of 77,084*m.*, against 105,614*m.* last year. Dividend 8 per cent., a decrease of 2 per cent.—The Basle Chemical Works (Switzerland) is paying a dividend of 5 per cent. for 1900–1901, the same as last year; and the Wilhelmsburg Chemical Works, Hamburg, pay 4 per cent.

REGULAR CUSTOMERS.—Scene—Residence of a country doctor. Little Boy: "Please I want the doctor to come and see mother." Servant: "Where do you come from?" Little Boy: "What? Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here only last week!"

The Brewers' Exhibition.

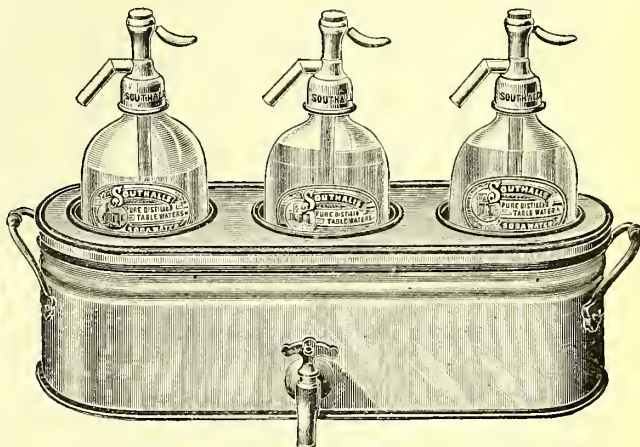
FOR the twenty-third time the Brewers' Exhibition is being held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, N. The exhibition opened on October 19, remains open till October 25, and is an improvement from a business point of view on the exhibitions of more recent years. In the following notes we have only touched upon such items as interest chemists.

IDRIS & CO. (LIMITED) have on show two samples of soda-fountains of their own manufacture. The "California," illustrated here, has three silvered draught-arms and ten



glazed earthenware syrup-jars. It is made of white marble, with the exception of the top part, while a good specimen of carved woodwork is finished in white enamel. The cylinders and syrups used are also shown, the latter in great variety. Many kinds of syphons are there, and much interest is shown in the power polishing-machines for syphon-tops. Some dozen of these machines are in use at the Camden Town factory, and account for the polish exhibited by Idris's syphons. At this stand we saw an improved ice-box or cooler for syphons, sold by Messrs. Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited). The ice packed in the chamber does not come in contact with the syphons. The cooler is made for one or three syphons. N. W. STILES & SON give an impressive display of what can be done in American soda-fountains. The "Mayflower" and another fountain are in full working order, but there are, besides, the "Monitor" seamless steel soda-cylinder for containing aerated water, the "Nimbus" automatic tumbler-washer, and the "Hyacinth" draught-arm for public bars. R. M. GREEN & SONS, whose beautifully ornamented soda-fountains have been noticed before, have on show several designs, and also accessories such as phosphate-bottles and egg-shakers. AERATORS (LIMITED) have the latest development of the sparklet idea on show in the gallery. It is an apparatus

for filling bottles of soda-water three at a time. The sparklets used are larger than the normal-sized ones, and the simplicity of the process is such that a handbill puts the question, "Why not make your own sodas in your



SOUTHALL'S SYPHON-COOLER.

spare time?" FARROW & JACKSON (LIMITED) have an excellent display of all kinds of soda-water machinery and mineral-water adjuncts. A model wine-cellar is one of this firm's attractions, and they have a separate display of English-made soda-water cabinets and counter pillar-fountains which are well worthy of inspection. A good display of machinery for aerated-water manufacture, for measuring and filling, beer-carbonating, and a machine for selling soda-water on draught is given by J. P. JACKSON & Co. in a prominent stall opposite the Arcade entrance. This firm also make a speciality of bottle-brushes of all sizes. THE UNIVERSAL MINERAL-WATER MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED), whose soda-water machine was described in the *C. & D.*, October 12, page 608, are showing the apparatus which does its work neatly. The prospects of the company, we were informed, are very bright, judging from the reception the new machines have met from the trade. THE PREMIER AERATION (LIMITED), whose patent tap has been adopted by Camwal (Limited) for their new soda-water cabinets, are explaining its mechanism. LONDON SUPER-AERATION (LIMITED) have a large space devoted to the super-aeration draught-arm for dispensing soda-water from bulk. THE SODA-STREAM SYNDICATE are showing another of the many devices now prevalent for drawing off or bottling soda-water as required. The main points are the simplicity and the neatness of the apparatus. The soda-water is drawn off from a container below the ordinary shop counter; but the syndicate supply cabinets, in mahogany or other wood, for the dining-rooms of private houses, and, indeed, the machine may be fitted up to meet almost any requirement.

STEPHEN SMITH & CO. (LIMITED) have the "Keystone" wines and Hall's wine in a tastefully arranged stall. BEAUFOY & Co. have a brilliantly lit stand in one of the bays, where British wines and cordials and the world-known malt vinegar of the firm are well displayed. Mineral waters are an adjunct of this firm's business, and coca wine and ginger wine are specialties. ROSBACH SPRINGS, now the property of Mr. T. R. Dewar, is being pushed in a manner calculated to make a good demand for the water. Improved methods of transport have been adopted so as to ensure a continuity in the supply of fresh stocks in this country. JOHN SYMONS & CO. (LIMITED) have a fine show of cider-beverages, including "Symonia" and "Sydrina." THE UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY (LIMITED) have the "Crown" malt-extract (recently described in the *C. & D.*) among the other products of their Copenhagen Brewery.

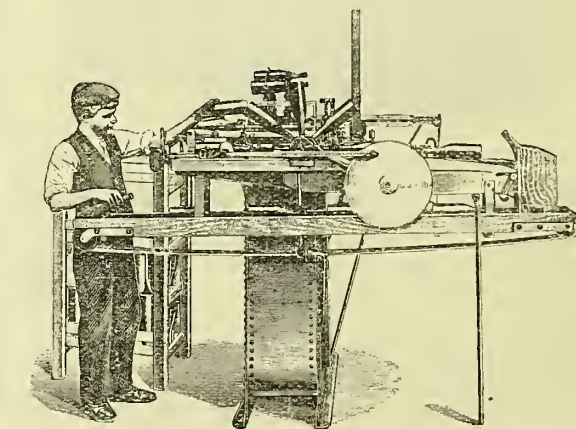
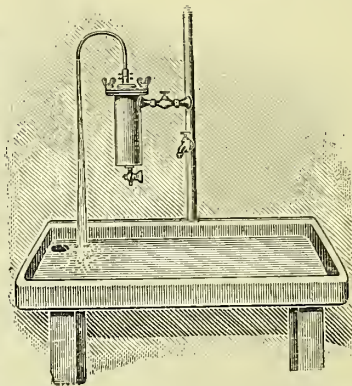
THE LONDON ESSENCE COMPANY have their usual white-and-gold pavilion, containing on the wall-space outside samples of most of their soluble fruit-essences. Among the newer flavours are "Citrona," "Vinade," and "Clarcup." These are supplied in essence form, but with a supply of

tasty labels for the finished waters. We also took the opportunity of sampling the terpeneless oil of lemon made by the Company, which has a fine flavour. The "Lo Fresco" brand of perfumes in bulk (in three qualities) are about the cheapest on the market. THE MANCHESTER CHEMICAL COMPANY, in a "special position," display an assortment of soluble essences, "liquid tartaric acid," temperance drinks, and brewers' chemicals. Samples of ginger, sarsaparilla, liquorice, capsicums, and gums are shown for the use of brewers and mineral-water manufacturers. CLAYTON & JOWETT (LIMITED) have a great variety of soluble and fruit essences for aerated-water manufacturing, the newer ones being "Gin Barm-beer," "Claret-cup," and "Bobzone." "Kepanite" is a special preservative for hop-beer, and "Savonine" is the name of a preparation for imparting a head to aerated waters. The MESSINA ESSENCE COMPANY have for their speciality citronic acid—a "liquid citric acid" used by mineral-water makers as being handier than the crystals. It is recommended to be used in the same fluid quantity, and as the price is only 8d. per lb. it seems cheaper than using the crystals. It is guaranteed free from lead. The company are showing besides a complete set of soluble essences, most of them being of exceptionally good flavour. HASSALL & CO. have their usual phospho-citric acid and "brewers' chemicals" exhibit on view. Isinglass, finings, burnt sugar, glucose, caramel, and brewers' sundries are shown by HERRING, GILES & CO., JEWSON & SENIOR, and E. THOMPSON & CO. JOHNSON & HOOPER (LIMITED) make a speciality of a "Saline blend" for the treatment of brewing-liquor. They also show yeast-products, "Germaid" for steep-water, "Crown" brand flowers and rolled sulphur, and "Edme" malt-extract. The SACCHARIN CORPORATION (LIMITED) have a special position where much entertaining and considerable business are done. The sugar-duty has acted somewhat adversely on the sales of saccharin, according to the Corporation's representative, but there was not much genuine grumbling about bad trade apparent, and smuggling now seems to be the only thorn in the Corporation's flesh. PORCHERINE (LIMITED), in addition to "Porcharine," the liquid-sweetener, have a special clarifier for wines and beers. The ANGLO-CONTINENTAL CHEMICAL-WORKS (LIMITED) have a nice new show in Bay 2, where "Tigress" saccharin in various forms and of varying strengths is displayed.

In the Gallery the ROSMARINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY have a pretty little corner devoted to their perfumes and toilet-goods. The novelties of this season are "Petal-dust" soap (tastefully put-up and odorous), "Smyrna" complexion-powder, and "Smyrna" bouquet. HOMOCEA (LIMITED) are showing various Homocea veterinary remedies. These comprise Homocea ointment for sprains, &c., in horses, cattle, and dogs; and Homocea liniment for similar purposes. LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED) are pushing "Oxo." Fray Bentos ox-tongues and ox-tail soups are present, and "Lemco" likewise, but "Oxo" is the *chef d'œuvre*, and the "Eddystone Lighthouse" heating-urn for dispensing hot "Oxo" at public bars is much in evidence and in continuous use. BRAND & CO. (LIMITED) show their meat-preparations. JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY (LIMITED) have a small stand devoted to some of their disinfectants. The fluid, powder, and soaps are principally shown, and Jevess' urinal tablets. S. CLARK & CO. have a warm and light corner in the Gallery devoted to the well-known syphon-stoves. The number of kinds shown is quite bewildering.

The CARBONIC-ACID GAS COMPANY's exhibit is mainly of tubes of liquefied carbonic acid, the use of which has increased by leaps and bounds with the introduction of soda-fountains and counter-arms. BARRETT & ELLERS (LIMITED), manufacturers of carbonic-acid gas, exhibit all kinds of screw-stoppers for bottles. Some of the varieties are especially for medicine-bottles. C. H. GLOVER & CO. (LIMITED) show a great variety of mineral-water cases and boxes. A booklet called "More Old Saws and New," which is being distributed, explains not only the origin of the firm, but the advantages of the Crescent steel-wire method of binding adopted at the Hatcham mills. FENESTRE, CADISCH & Co. exhibit Malesset & Chouanard's syphons, which are excellently finished. SIDNEY MUNCKTON has many fresh testimonials to show eulogising the merits of the "Speed-well" syphon-top cleaner. We have described this ingenious

machine before, and, with the exception of some slight improvements, it remains the same in construction as last year. Two curiosities, in the shape of a belt which has cleaned 690 dozen syphons, and is not yet worn out, and bobs which have been running since June, are exhibited with much gratification by Mr. Munckton, and are eloquent testimony to the durability of the belting. J. DEFRIES & SONS (LIMITED) have all sorts of the Pasteur (Chamberland) filters on show, from the pocket filter, suited for travellers, to a village pump on the Chamberland system. Happy villagers! HERMES' AUTO-PRESSURE FILTER SYNDICATE (LIMITED) have four sizes of the auto-pressure filter-bags on show. One of them is stuffed to show how the liquid expands its folds. SLACK & BROWNLOW have a series of germ-proof filters which will bear investigation. The most commonly used is the rapid-service filter (illustrated), for household use. The filtering-medium is a porous stone, and the cylinders may be had in three sizes. Testimony as to the efficacy of the Slack & Brownlow candles is given by, amongst others, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, F.I.C., who states that water which gave evidence of the development of bacteria to a considerable degree was found to be bacteria-free after being passed through the firm's cylinders. J. W. FLOWER & Co. are showing a most ingenious bottle-washing machine, for which they claim a capacity of seventy dozen bottles per hour, with only a boy or girl as attendant. This machine (which we illustrate) automatically carries out the entire process of bottle-washing from start to finish. All the attendant has to do is to place the dirty bottles into the revolving chains, which are composed of rings and hold thirty-nine bottles. The tank in which it revolves is filled with water, and brushes in the tank turn at a high speed, removing the labels (if any) and thoroughly cleaning the outsides of the bottles. As the bottle-carrier travels the bottle is carried opposite a rack-pinion, which pushes each bottle out of the rings and passes it to the brush. This brush, being fixed to the



spindle by a swivel joint, tends (when in motion) to fly out at right angles to the spindle, thus pressing against the inside of the bottle, and thoroughly cleaning all parts. The brush withdrawing, the bottle is passed on to the revolving spigots; it is then lifted at an angle sufficient to allow all water used by the brush to drain out. In the vertical position (as seen in the illustration) clean water is squirted up through the hollow spigot, and the next angle allows the bottle to drain. On again moving it comes in contact

with rubber travelling bands, which carry it back to the attendant's hand, and so to its final receptacle. The machine works smoothly, makes an effective job, and is creating a great amount of interest. CLARKE BROTHERS are also showing bottle-washing machinery. W. & T. AVERY LIMITED's exhibit is devoted to weighing-machines and slot devices. CHAMBERS & CO. have a most ingenious machine, for wiring bottles, on show. The machine wires all sizes and shapes of bottles indiscriminately, and at a speed of ninety-five dozens per hour. The proverbial boy can work it. H. C. SLINGSBY exhibits trucks, handcarts, bottles, and bottle-washing appliances, and drays, floats, and carts are shown by the BRISTOL WAGON AND CARRIAGE WORKS COMPANY (LIMITED). J. J. HICKS shows physical instruments employed by the scientific brewer and the careful publican. Thermometers for the mash-tun, hydrometers, saccharometers, gauging rods and rules, measure-glasses (some very pretty white enamelled ones amongst them), and a patent vent-peg. A line of thermometers which chemists might display with profit on their counters is a pretty "stand-up" series, decorated with acorns, violets, and chrysanthemums, according to choice. They retail at 2s. each, and many a lady customer would think them "sweet" enough to buy. DRING & FAGE have a plentiful supply of scientific instruments. The variety of Sikes's hydrometers is striking. They can be bought from 2l. 2s. to 10l. 10s. each, according to value of the metal of which they are constructed. Bacteriological microscopes are coming much into vogue, and the still recommended by Dr. Thorpe for beer, wine, and spirit testing has a prominent place.

The Analysis of Shellac.

By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C.

IN a note in this journal of October 19, reference was made to the adulteration of shellac with common rosin, from which the inference might be drawn that such admixture is a practice far from uncommon. I have recently had occasion to examine numerous samples of shellac from this point of view, and my experience is that by far the greater part of the shellac that appears on the London market is more or less adulterated with rosin. Some varieties contain only comparatively small proportions of this adulterant, but some samples are literally loaded with it. Samples that one can report as absolutely free from rosin are certainly the exception and not the rule.

The literature of shellac is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the published figures, from an analytical standpoint, are noteworthy from their discordance. I have therefore examined a number of samples whose origin I have been able to trace, with a view to determining how far such published figures may be relied upon. I have to express my indebtedness to Mr. Percy Prior, of Messrs. Lambert & Strong, for placing at my disposal samples of special interest, whose sources were so well known that I am perfectly satisfied they are absolutely pure shellac, free from any traces of rosin. My analytical results were such as to entirely confirm the purity of these samples.

Apart from qualitative tests to demonstrate the presence of rosin, several methods have been suggested for determining the actual percentage of such admixture. The fact that neither shellac and rosin are products of an absolutely definite nature at once demonstrates the difficulty of determining the exact composition of a given sample with the accuracy that one can arrive at in the case of many other products. But with careful manipulation a very close result can be obtained, and such results can also be obtained in agreement by different analysts so long as definite standards, which closely approximate to the figures for all pure samples, are agreed upon. Unless there is agreement upon such standards the results of analyses, although in exact accordance as regards the actual figures, may lead to the return of slightly different percentages by different analysts. Oberdörffer has recommended the determination of the sp. gr. and the solubility in petroleum ether as being of considerable service in

indicating the presence of rosin, and has even suggested the quantitative use of these features. With regard to the former, my experience is that it is absolutely useless. The limits of the sp. gr. of both rosin and shellac are too wide to allow of any reliable deductions to be drawn, especially when there is present only a comparatively small quantity of the adulterant. As regards the solubility of the rosin in petroleum ether, whilst useful information may be obtained from a consideration of this feature, great care must be taken, or entirely erroneous deductions will follow. Whilst shellac is only soluble to a slight (but variable) extent in petroleum ether, rosin dissolves to a very much greater, but still very variable, extent. The variation in the solubility of rosin in this solvent is in itself a fatal objection to any quantitative deductions being drawn from the results obtained; and besides, the solubility of, say, a mixture of powdered shellac and powdered rosin is quite a different thing from the solubility of a mixture of shellac and rosin which have been melted together and then powdered. Even when such a mixture is reduced to a very fine powder, the particles are so well coated with shellac that they are to a great extent protected from the solvent action of the petroleum, and even after a very long action of the solvent only a portion of the soluble matter is extracted. To utilise the solubility in petroleum, it is necessary to reduce the sample to the very finest powder possible, and then to submit it to the action of the petroleum ether for a prolonged period. I have found great difficulty in obtaining results of any value at all for mixtures which I have prepared with known quantities of pure shellac and rosin. This solubility is, however, useful from a qualitative point of view, and the resinous matter extracted may be examined and is then found to possess properties approximating to those of pure rosin. But quantitative results I have found impossible to obtain by this process.

The only determinations upon which much reliance can be placed, so far as my own experience goes, are the iodine absorption, the free acid, and the ester numbers. Further researches may result in the discovery of more accurate methods still, but in the light of our present knowledge we are bound to rely chiefly on the above determinations. Numerous figures have been published for the acid value of shellac, but an inspection of these has convinced me that the samples examined were in many cases adulterated. The typically pure samples that I have examined gave acid values of between 55 and 65, and although further experience may lead to a modification of these figures, I find 60 to be the average, and to give a reasonable basis for calculation for samples of unknown origin. The acid value of common rosin is variable between wider limits, and typical samples gave results from 150 to 170, with an average of 162, so that approximate results may be obtained by using 160 as the basis of calculation.

The ester values are equally divergent in the two resins. Pure shellac gives figures varying between 155 and 175, with an average of 168. Kremel has recorded figures between 50 and 102, but these obviously represent samples adulterated with rosin. The ester value of rosin seldom reaches 20—averaging about 10, a figure one obtains regularly with commercial samples. It is thus obvious that a combination of these two determinations will enable one to judge very fairly of the amount of adulteration, although further researches may result in more limited figures, which will assist in a more correct approximation being obtained.

Equally valuable is the determination of the iodine absorption, which is very low in the case of shellac, and very high in that of rosin. The figures published by different observers for shellac vary from 7 to 29, but samples yielding so high a figure as the latter must be regarded with great suspicion. The limits 4 to 10 cover the genuine samples that I have examined, the average value being 6. Rosin, on the other hand, has a fairly constant iodine value of 105 to 120, averaging about 110. Here, again, the figures are not constant enough to allow an exact calculation, but a combination of the three figures—viz., the acid, ester, and iodine values—will allow a very approximate estimation to be arrived at, and samples can be well graded by their use.

I am carrying out a series of experiments in other directions, and hope to arrive at results which will be serviceable in assisting accurate calculations to be made.

"C. & D." Nursery Rhymes.



Setting the Pie before the King.

Sing a song of "Saxin," sweetener of the pie,
Fifty million tabloids builded up on high.

"Tabloid" in the storehouse, "tabloid" in the shop,
A mighty "tabloid"-monument with Sudlow near the top.

Sing a song of "Serum," from the Wellcome lab.,
Where each giddy microbe is labelled with a tab.

Vaporoles and valules; chests for men who talk
Of Emin greeting Stanley, and who paths untrodden walk.

Sing a song of "Soloid"—yet another brand—
Waltzing up from Dartford with a supra-renal gland.

Sing a song of Sudlow, eloquent and bland,
Who rules the tabloid-makers with a firm but velvet hand.

Loyal to his Chieftain, Master of The Craft,
Many a cup of—Kepler—to his health is quaffed.

Advertising's Artful Aid.

By ADEPS ADEPTIS.

ANYTHING which causes one's goods, one's shop, or one's personality to be talked about is, *pro tanto*, an advertisement. Not all advertisements sell goods at all; and some of the best advertisements certainly do not sell them directly. For instance, when a certain very acute publicist offered at the time of the last census but one (or two, was it? one gets so old!) to supply the Government with the census papers, on condition that he should be allowed to print the name of SO-AND-SO'S SOMETHING on the back, he knew right well that this offer would be politely declined. But the fact of his having made the offer was allowed to transpire (who *is* it, Mr. Crummles used to wonder, that puts these things into the papers?), and an amount of talk was created which probably did quite as much good, in increasing the notoriety of SO-AND-SO'S SOMETHING, as if the offer had been actually accepted.

Yet, if we examine the matter, we shall see that there is very little reason to believe that, through reading in a newspaper or hearing at the club of this offer, a man would be likely to buy any more of SO-AND-SO'S SOMETHING than he would have done otherwise. It was a splendid advertisement, but an indirect one. It attracted attention.

All this sounds rather unpractical, but it is not. The text of the sermon is to come. Now that the phonograph is a comparatively cheap instrument, I have often wondered that it has not occurred to some chemist (to whose class of business the notion I am about to suggest is much better adapted than to any other) to have a small phonograph on a not too accessible portion of his counter, with a record cylinder on it on which he has spoken, in his own voice, a few words on the advantages of some speciality of his own. Not many people can as yet pass by a phonograph without wanting to hear it work, and customers and chance callers would certainly not fail to give the talking-machine plenty of healthy exercise; while the chemist who had the phonograph would be a good deal talked about in the town on market-day.

I do not say that a great many, or perhaps any, of the visitors would immediately buy something they did not want in consequence. But I do say, first, that every time any object is brought to a man's or a woman's mind helps to impress upon that mind that *it*—and not some other object—is what he or she (especially she) will be wanting presently; and secondly, that a man who has a talking-machine on his counter will (particularly in small country places) get a certain number of callers who come on purpose to see the machine.

Well, they will, most of them, buy something while they look at it. But the rest of them—the minority, who do not buy anything—are an even more important part of the crowd. Because, depend upon it, if you can make these people feel that their call is welcome for its own sake—that they are just the kind of people whom you are glad to see, for the pleasure of it—these people, when they *do* want something in your line, will prefer to come to you rather than to the drug-stores across the street, or the grocer round the corner. Why? In general terms because there is a good deal of human nature attached here and there to humanity.

For the same reason it ought to be always present in the minds of those who read THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and of all who keep open shop, that no advertisement which was ever written can do them as much good as personal popularity, and that without a genial personality to back it up the best advertisement ever written is useless to a retailer. It is not enough that a chemist should be an urbane and pleasant gentleman: it may be taken for granted, being a professional man, that he is so; but he must make it his business to impress it on his assistant, on his apprentice, on his errand-boy, that they too have to make customers feel that when they do business at his shop they are in contact with cultured, genial people the whole time. A humorous appreciation of this fact by a north-country chemist came to my ears the other day. He was complaining (the old story) of the lack of profit on advertised goods. "It is just the same," he said to a traveller from an advertising firm, "as giving twelve pennies for a shilling all day. In fact, it is worse, because if a man comes to me for twelve pennies for a shilling he says 'Thank you' afterwards. But when I sell a man a bottle of your preparation I have to say 'Thank you' to him!" I am very well assured that the speaker does say "Thank you" every time, and that he is in pocket by doing so. It is good advertising to bear a name for kindness, charity, and in general terms for being a good fellow in the town. Most chemists, I think, do bear that name, because "it is their nature to," and not to make money by it. Never may it be otherwise!

I was reminded of this principle by the little hint about the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund which Bovril (Limited), and one or two other advertisers, are inserting in their newspaper announcements, for nothing. Many people wonder at this. The fact is that the fund has on its committee one of the cleverest advertising men in the world to-day, and he had the wit to see that large advertisers could do a charitable thing by giving a corner of their newspaper advertisements to the fund, and that so far from the space surrendered doing them any harm, it would do them good. There is a hint for all of us in this.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

How Many Chemists

were at the Liverpool "Pharmaceutical Conference?" One report says there was "a fair attendance"; another describes the meeting as "a large and representative gathering of pharmacists belonging to the Liverpool district"; a third credits it with having been "fairly well attended." Was there one in ten of the owners of chemists' businesses in Liverpool, let alone the district, and regardless of the assistants, present? Without this information it is difficult for the worshippers of the jumping cat to calculate how far it is safe to trust to the resolutions adopted at these assemblies.

The Creators of these Conferences

are apparently either ashamed or afraid of their progeny. Mr. Rymer Young's proposal that they shall be huddled into obscurity looks like having been concocted in collusion with his colleagues. It certainly was not complimentary to the chemists who assisted at the gathering. I construe Mr. Young's speech as saying:—"My dear friends; we are not pleased with you; we expected you to come to these meetings, to compliment and encourage us, occasionally perhaps to ask us questions, but always to bow to our superior wisdom when we answer them. If you are going to criticise, or look at things from your own points of views, or talk *C. & D.* sort of language, you had better be shut up in a dark room and talk it." The Conferences have not been dazzling successes, I agree, and I can hardly think there would be much lamentation if they were not reported in future. But Mr. Young's reason for suppressing such reports, that they admit "the enemy" (that is the companies) to our inmost thoughts, is a little too absurd for discussion. The enemy unfortunately is not at all sensitive to our inmost thoughts; if he had been he would have committed harikari long ago.

Mr. Taylor's Address to Students

at Sheffield was well conceived and very appropriate; but the sentence in it which particularly attracted me came just at the end, and I regretted that the author found no time to work the vein he had struck. "Why do so many fail in Botany?" he asked; and to this he replied, "Because it is regarded often as a needless subject of no money value." Mr. Taylor rather assumed than declared that this view was incorrect. "You will not think that" [Botany is needless to a chemist and of no money value] he argues "if you will realise that under the seven-leagued words that abound therein you are dealing with living organisms in whose origin and growth are bound the deepest mysteries of what we call life." Well, I for one do realise that, and yet I still believe that a knowledge of botany, as a science, is "needless" for a chemist, and "of no money value." Remember, it was our teacher who introduced the sordid consideration, not we whose professed aim in going into pharmacy is not so much to study the mysteries of life as to get a decent living.

Botany

may be, and apparently is, a fascinating science to some people. It is not to me, but that is, no doubt, because I know very little about it. We are all disposed to be dogmatic in relation to subjects concerning which we are ignorant, but I think I am safe in asserting that an acquaintance with botany is in no sense essential to any pharmacist in the conduct of his business. It is, perhaps, as well to say that I do not include the recognition of certain leaves,

flowers, and roots under botany. This certainly is a necessary part of the pharmacist's equipment, but it is properly *materia medica*, not botany. Then as to the money value of botanical knowledge, which I refer to under protest, and only, as I have already said, because Mr. Taylor has insisted on this aspect of the subject, I wonder where it comes in.

The late Mr. Sutton, of Reading,

is said to have made a big fortune out of botany or its application, but I have never heard of a chemist and druggist who has made a shilling out of it. Some few may have developed downwards into herbalists, but I fancy there is more profit in selling a shilling's-worth of mixture, "a sixth part twice a day," than in supplying twopenny-worth of herbs "sufficient to make $\frac{1}{2}$ gal. of decoction." I should like to see Mr. Druce's botanical balance-sheet. He has worked at the science all his life, and many mighty tomes attest his industry. The study has no doubt yielded him pleasure, and the volumes have brought him fame, but if he reckoned his time at, say only 10*z.* per hour I should doubt if there would be even then much to the credit of profit and loss. There is money for the chemist in optics, bacteriology, photography, perfumery, and prescribing, none of which come into his official curriculum. So there is in geography, spelling, shorthand, and freehand drawing, and a good bit in carpentry, glazing, and plumbing. I would back any one of these against botany for money value, though I agree that this has the upper hand when the contemplation of the mysteries of life is called for.

A Metropolitan Association

of chemists and druggists is about as vain a vision as an organiser ever dreamed. For years the old "trade association," which had its headquarters at Birmingham, came to London periodically, took a room at the Inns of Court Hotel, and sought to whip up a meeting of metropolitan pharmacists. Grievances were temptingly mentioned on the circulars, chairs were set for 100 or 150, the Executive Committee, whose fares were paid, came from the ends of the kingdom, and invariably the same old dozen Londoners faithfully attended every meeting. But Islington, Camberwell, Battersea, and nine-tenths of the other metropolitan parishes remained persistently unresponsive. If the idea is to form a lot of local associations and federate them, the plan is, if possible, more hopeless still. There are some 1,500 pharmacies in the county of London, and the sands of Sahara are as cohesive as the owners of these.

The Life-long Struggle

to which Mr. Carteighe referred in the Benevolent Fund discussion at the last Council meeting, was vividly illustrated in the Bankruptcy reports last week. A man with 100% "free capital" started in business as a chemist and druggist in 1860. He has probably never had 6*z.* of "free capital" during all the subsequent forty years. In 1874 he got clear of liabilities amounting to 500*l.* or 600*l.* by paying 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. In the next ten years he accumulated debts to the amount of 1,089*l.*, and then paid 8 $\frac{6}{11}$ *d.* in the pound on these. Afterwards he traded as an undischarged bankrupt in the name of his first wife, and later as her executor. He has lost a lot of money in law costs, which means that he was constantly being sued. Also by interest on loans, probably at the rate of 60 per cent. Meanwhile he married a second wife, and borrowed, and of course lost, her money, or at any rate some of it. Now he owes 571*l.*, and his assets are estimated at 11*l.* 1*s.* What a life of perpetual anxiety, disappointment, and worry this story reveals. Is it surprising that a chemist with such an experience should never subscribe to the Benevolent Fund?

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Editorial Comments.

Pharmaceutical Examinations.

LAST week's report of the October Minor and Major examinations held in Edinburgh completes the record for the year, so that we are in the position of taking stock for the first complete year under the 10/ 10s. Minor-fee régime. It has been rather a disastrous year for the candidates of both classes, the failures in the Major being exceptionally high. For this examination there have been 105 candidates, of whom 38 passed, showing 63.7 per cent. of failures; in 1900 there were 101 candidates, and 44 of them passed, the failures thus amounting to 56.4 per cent. The Major passes are exceptionally low numerically, as may be judged by the figures for the five previous years:—

Year ...	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Examined	130	106	121	103	101
Passed ...	61	61	64	52	44

The shrinkage to 33 this year is not altogether the result of lowering the qualification for M.P.S., because the percentage of rejections is now higher. For the Minor examination this year there have been 1,463 candidates, of whom 1,054 have been examined in London and 414 in Edinburgh. The passes numbered 483. The figures for the last quinquennium of the nineteenth century are as follows:—

Year ...	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900
Examined	1,449	1,441	1,678	1,816	1,890
Passed ...	503	460	535	552	548

The entries in 1900 were an exception owing to the 5/ 5s. fee ceasing in July, and a reduction was expected this year. It is not surprising either to notice that the proportion of failures in London has been reduced from 73 per cent. in 1900 to 71 per cent. this year, and in Edinburgh from 64 per cent. to 56 per cent., the failures over all being 67 per cent. It is of interest to show the numbers examined at each of the Board meetings. They were as shown in the table on the next page.

We give these figures in detail because they are particularly worthy of consideration, especially at the end of the year, when the Pharmaceutical Council decides upon the

meetings of the Boards of Examiners in 1902. And here we desire to enter a protest in regard to the entire lack of consideration of present-day methods of education in fixing the dates of the examinations. The quarterly system now

London.

—	Examined	Passed	Failed
			Per Cent.
January	294	91	69
April	308	95	69
July	273	79	71
October	189	48	74

Edinburgh.

—	Examined	Passed	Failed
			Per Cent.
January	105	46	56
April	114	45	60
July	122	60	50
October	74	33	55

in vogue is a relic of the days when the majority of candidates were self-taught and the examination was so easy that a three-months' course of instruction at a school of pharmacy sufficed. Quarterly examinations were all right under these conditions. Now they are not, for self-taught students are the exception, and the schools encourage a six-months' course of instruction, although most of them arrange three courses a year, beginning in September or October for the January or April examination, and in January and April. As the examinations are at present arranged they begin in London about the middle or towards the end of March, June, September, and December each year; while in Edinburgh they are generally somewhat later, this being much more convenient to students and teachers. It will be noticed that in London the October failures are heaviest, owing to the fact that most of the October candidates are the residuum of the year, and they have the disadvantage attendant upon the school vacation interrupting their studies. The numbers appearing are so small in October that the desirability of discontinuing the examination is worth consideration; indeed, we think the Pharmaceutical Council would do a real service to candidates by holding the examinations only twice a year—say in January and July. This would fit in well with the Council's recommendation as to a six-months' course of education being requisite for the Minor. The Major examination need not be held at the same time; perhaps April would be a more suitable month, especially for those who appear for the first time, another examination being held in July for those who desire to try again. The April examination would suit the Society's School well, but the whole of the schools in the country should rather be considered, as the candidates from the Society's School are so few in number that it is no longer necessary for the Council to take that School especially into consideration as regards examination fixtures. The Dean of the School did not state in the report that hereafter at the meeting on October 1 how many students attended the School last session, but the school-fees paid in 1900 amounted to 1,266*l.*, which is almost equivalent to thirty-four Minor students at 30*l.* each (1,020*l.*) and fourteen Majors at 18*l.* each (252*l.*). As there were 1,468 Minor candidates during the year, say 734 individuals, the Council should really not be influenced by consideration of the trifling number in the Square School, but should bear in mind how the 700 "out-

siders" are educated, and adapt the examinations to periods when courses of instruction are completed. This is not now done because the examination chemical laboratory accommodation in London being insufficient for the Board's requirements, the School of Pharmacy laboratories have to be utilised for examination purposes, and the dates of the examinations have to be adapted to suit the School vacations. This, it will be seen from the figures which we have given, means that the minority of about 34 controls the convenience of the majority of 700. We do not say that this is intentional on the part of the Council, which labours under the disadvantage of conducting a school of pharmacy as well as examining candidates, but we submit that examination with registration is by far the more important function of the Society, and the honourable sentiment which Councillors have respecting the School should give way to statutory demands. It is not right that one of the Society's Boards should be conducting the examination in chemistry under almost ideal conditions, and that the other, with the greater amount of work to do, should have to be content with makeshifts as regards facilities for chemical analysis. This could easily be overcome if the Council set itself to mastering the problem, cleared the School out of the Square, and arranged the examinations, as those for medical diplomas are, to fit in with the completion of courses of instruction in the London and provincial schools of pharmacy.

German Tariff-tinkering.

THE winter session of the German Reichstag, which opens on November 26, is likely to be the most important since the formation of the Empire, as the fate of the proposed Tariff Bill is to be decided. It is the general impression that the Bill in its present shape will not become law. As it now stands it is accepted as embodying what the Government is willing to concede to the Agrarian party, which, by virtue of its numbers and compact organisation, exerts a dominant influence in the Imperial Parliament. The Bill is now in the hands of the Federal Council (Bundesrath), which is doubtless making slight modifications before eventually presenting it to the Reichstag. Should the Bill pass it would take effect on January 1, 1904, so that between the date of its enactment and enforcement there will be a period of probably a year or more, during which its provisions may be to some extent modified by concessions granted reciprocally in commercial treaties with other nations. In reviewing the present situation the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* points out that if the German Chancellor is unable to come to terms with the Agrarian party he may perhaps be compelled to dissolve the Reichstag. If he does not obtain the assent of the Imperial Parliament for some tariff scheme which would furnish him with a diplomatic working basis, he will have to negotiate with foreign Powers on the basis of the old tariff, and may very probably have to prolong the arrangements embodied in the existing commercial treaties provisionally from year to year. This is what is at present done in the case of Great Britain, and apart from the position of Canada, which is now expressly excluded from the most-favoured-nation treatment, the situation involves no practical inconvenience either for the British Empire or Germany.

It is beyond question that the present commercial and industrial depression in Germany places the country in an unfavourable position for a tariff war with her foreign customers. The depression is understood to have originated with the South African war, which not only put an end to German exports to that part of the world,

but cut off the import of gold from the Transvaal at the same time, and last year the German exports to China practically ceased. The most powerful factor with which German industries have had to contend has been the development of independent industries in those countries where Germany has always had her best markets, and especially has this been the case as regards the United States. Over-production and the financing of risky industrial and foreign enterprises by speculative German bankers (which subsequently went to the wall) have also contributed to the depression. So far as the proposed tariff is concerned there is no question that it will influence for the worse British exports to Germany, but exactly how much is difficult to say, indeed, the Board of Trade has had to go a-begging for precise information; and on the chemical side the Society of Chemical Industry is acting, having appointed a committee (of which Mr. David Howard and Mr. T. Tyrer are leading members) to ascertain the views of the chemical trade generally in regard to the tariff. When the information is collated it is intended to print a report to be submitted to the Board of Trade. Prominent members of the trade have been and are now in communication with the Secretary of the Society, but there is little interest shown in the matter except by a few. To a request for an urgent reply some manufacturers said they had not even seen the tariff, and requested a copy. Perhaps the delay is harmless in this instance, and the fact cannot be overlooked that the export of chemicals from this country to Germany is of very small dimensions, and being free traders we have no means of ascertaining on this side what its probable value is. A protest comes from the makers of phosphorus, and they have every reason to complain, as under the proposed new tariff red (amorphous) phosphorus is subject to a duty of 20s. per 100 kilos. (10s. 2d. per cwt.), and yellow phosphorus 15s. (7s. 7½d. per cwt.). At present phosphorus is "free," so that the wishes of the German phosphorus syndicate have been studied in the tariff-tinkering. Germany imports from 5,000 to 6,000 cwt. per annum, which is practically all furnished by Great Britain, so that there is good cause for protest. Another chemical, also "free," is carbonate of ammonia, which is to pay 2s. 6½d. per cwt., or 50s. per ton. This will hardly affect the makers in this country as the exports to Germany are infinitesimal. It is also proposed to tax sulphate of copper (hitherto "free") 20s. per ton, but here again Germany is a small customer, our principal exports being to Italy, France, Spain, Greece, and our colonies. On the other hand, the duty on bleaching powder, caustic soda, carbonate and bicarbonate of soda and soda-ash in some instances has been reduced 10s. per ton, probably with a view of helping the German aniline dye manufacturers. This is where the chief trade in chemicals with Germany lies, and the present move shows that it is intended to foster and protect home industries by cheap raw material. No mention is made of a duty on crude carbolic acid, which is perhaps to be regretted, as if one were imposed manufacturing chemists in this country might probably be induced to take up the manufacture of many pharmaceutical products for which we are now dependent on Germany. Salicylic acid, salol, phenacetin are a few of them. But the Germans know that they are practically dependent on outside supply of phenol, and the fact helps to show how carefully the tariff has been prepared. The proposed increased duties on linseed oil (from 4m. to 6m. per 100 kilos.) and on cottonseed oil (from 10m. to 12m.) have also evoked a protest, and the Hull Chamber of Commerce has written a letter to the Board of Trade with the object of it being brought to the notice of the German Government, saying that the increased duties are excessive

and would be prejudicial to the persons in Germany who use those oils. The proposed duty of 5s. per ton on earth colours of the lower qualities would also prevent them being exported at all, and would only benefit a limited number of chemical works in Germany. Various other provincial chambers of commerce appear to have met and discussed the tariff, but so far no move has been made by the Chemical-trade Section of the London Chamber. The importation of patent medicines (*Geheimmittel*) will be greatly restricted by the duty of 500m. per 100 kilos. (12l. 14s. 1d. per cwt.) Of such products 11,600 dozen were imported into Germany last year, valued at 2,893,000m., and of similar goods 23,600 dozen, valued at 8,255,000m. were exported. Within the last two or three years it has been the evident desire of Germany to curtail the patent-medicine business, and with this object it may be remembered the Federal Council sanctioned a law in March, 1900, regulating their sale.

The Commercial Struggle.

BETWEEN the pessimist who bewails the disruption of the Empire and the optimist who imagines the United Kingdom will attain to even greater altitudes of commercial distinction stands the thoughtful onlooker, who strikes the golden mean and gets nearer the truth. But few even among our most sanguine commercial optimists deny that within recent years formidable rivals to this country have been slowly disintegrating the solid commercial structure which the British people have reared for themselves. It is generally conceded that no great harm has yet been done, and, provided British traders adapt themselves a little more to present-day necessities, their claim to be the leading commercial nation will hold good for a long time yet. But there should be no resting on the oars if it is desirable that premier position in the world of commerce should still be maintained. The territory we have acquired has to be secured for exploitation, and fresh fields have to be sought for our energies. Yet wherever we go we find competitors—people as eager for business as ourselves. A homily in this strain and on the subject of recent economic changes has been addressed to the London Chamber of Commerce by Mr. G. W. Bell, ex-Consul-General of Australia. According to him, while the industrial factor was revolutionised during the past century, changes in the commercial factor have been more in the direction of widening the field of commercial operations than in improving methods. As a knowledge of the true situation, of the wants, the products, and the producing-capacity of the world's communities, is of vital importance, Mr. Bell suggests that a better-organised consular service should be adopted to bring the facts home to commercial men, and that trained commercial agents who can do business in the language of the buyers should be sent out to new markets. He complains that we do not make enough of our opportunities in Australia, a circumstance to which Americans are not blind, and they make the most of our comparative indolence. The inhabitants of the United States are, he says, recognised as the most enterprising nation and the most skilful competitors in the world. They are taking their first lessons in "foreign trade," but their increased exports during the past ten years rank among the marvels of that marvellous country. The external trade of Australasia exceeds that of any of the countries of continental Europe except France, Germany, Belgium, Austria, and Holland, and Sydney is the strongest competitive point in the world. Regarding population Mr. Bell considers Australasia the best market on the globe, with practically no losses in business. And yet British manufacturers and merchants do not push there sufficiently well to prevent

Germans making almost as rapid headway as they have done in the Orient; indeed, Mr. Bell says, "if Germany put as much integrity into her goods as she put ability into her commercial methods" her position would be infinitely stronger. The Australasians are loyal, but they are also business people and buy where they can get what suits them best for their money. Mr. Bell also called attention to the fact that residing in countries bordering the Pacific are 50,000,000 people, most of whom have yet to be aroused by the magic wand of commerce, and the United Kingdom should endeavour to be the Good Fairy lest others more assertive step in. Competition everywhere grows keener daily, and the customers of to-day become the competitors of to-morrow. The markets must be studied and the customer's taste considered. With our enlightened and superior ideas we may put down the new buyers (with their demands for cheapness and glitter) as fools, but that does not matter, for no past success or merit will sell goods to-day which fail to satisfy the ever-changing taste of progressive society. In other words, we must sell new buyers what they want, not what we want them to buy. Further, Mr. Bell urges, every important device or method to cheapen production must be adopted, and in this connection the problem of cheap production with high wages must be solved. Invention, improvements, and science would do this if labour would do less talking and more thinking. Unless labour becomes more skilful and more compromising, and labour and capital co-operate more harmoniously, the business of manufacturing, Mr. Bell predicts, will be gradually transferred to the Oriental, who is patient, skilful, tireless, and imitative, and, if necessary, can step across the centuries and appropriate all we have learned.

Proprietaries in Switzerland.

GOVERNMENT regulations regarding the sale of patented medicinal preparations in Switzerland are the subject of an exhaustive note by Mr. Adolph L. Frankenthal, the U.S. Consul at Berne. "Interested parties," he says, have asked him if there is any way by which an American manufacturer of a medicinal speciality can have his preparation analysed for sale in Switzerland, the report being kept secret and returned to the manufacturer. As a result of his inquiries he states that an agreement has been entered into among the Governments of the cantons of Zurich, Aargau, St. Gall, Graubunden, Schaffhausen, Thurgau, and Zug, regarding the advertising and sale of patent medicines. A control-office has been established at Zurich where these articles are examined and an opinion on their value given. Zurich does not publish the analyses. Neither do the cantons of Berne, Lucerne, Freiburg, Neuchatel, Waadt, and Geneva. The results of the examinations of the control-office will be published in the official organ of the canton of Zug, but the composition is not given in detail. In Basle the sanitary department give enlightenment through the press as to the value of nostrums advertised; Graubunden publishes the results, and so does Aargau if the article should be prohibited. In Thurgau the opinion of the control-office will be communicated to all apothecaries, while in Tessin only the method of compounding can be kept secret. Uri, Schwyz, Obwalden, Nidwalden, Glarus, Solothurn, Appenzell, Waallis, Schaffhausen, and St. Gall are undecided on the matter. The following regulations promulgated by the canton of St. Gall are indicative of the general feeling of the country on the subject:—

Advertising and sale of nostrums and medical specialities are limited to apothecaries. The sanitary college is authorised to keep a register of these articles.

Only such nostrums and medical specialities may be advertised and sold as have received permission from the sanitary college. This permission will be refused when—

(a) The article is dangerous to health or the composition of same is nonsensical.

(b) Advertisements, printed matter, &c., are considered to be humbug.

(c) The selling-price is in excess of the value.

The sanitary college has the right to demand samples of the articles, in the original packing, sufficient for examination purposes, together with a memorandum as to the manner of compounding, the selling-price, and the deposit of the cost of the examination. When these conditions are not complied with, the advertising and sale of such articles are prohibited.

The sanitary college shall keep a record of such prohibited articles and advertise the same.

The permission to advertise and sell must not be used in advertisements.

The sanitary college is authorised to make special prohibitive laws against humbug recommendations of medical apparatus, insincere offers of curing through the mails, publication of testimonials of pretended cures, and means for preventing conception.

Violation of the above and of the prohibitive laws promulgated will be punished under Articles 144 and 145 of the Code. The printers and publishers of newspapers and magazines are punishable for the advertisements appearing in their publications.

Mr. Frankenthal then proceeds to give extracts from the weekly official publication of the Sanitary Committee at Berne, the opinions expressed being, of course, based on analyses which may not have ascertained the true composition of the articles:—

H. Warner & Co., Frankfurt; Safe Cure and Safe Pills.—To these remedies are ascribed healing-powers against all manner of sickness which they do not possess, and through the advertisements the public is deceived. The price is far in excess of the real value. It is an unlawful method of making money out of the public.

I. Aurays, apothecary, Paris; Dragées, Mirtille Laxatives.—Contains strong drugs, such as podophyllin and hyoscyamus, but not a trace of mirtille (bilberry); therefore is a swindle.

H. J. Biermann's Electrical Belts, Frankfurt.—For cramps, backache, nervous dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, and gout; has no healing-powers. The price is with a view to cheat the public.

Dequiant's Lotion; apothecary, Paris.—Remedy to make hair grow and for bad cases of eczema; declared to consist of ether, methylchlorhydroformique, a substance that does not exist. The accompanying pamphlet is in every respect a swindle.

The piquancy of these revelations will, we imagine, scarcely commend itself to manufacturers of proprietary articles who think of exploiting the Swiss market.

CASTING OUT THE MOTE

is how the *Medical Press* makes reference to the President's speech at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The point of view taken is that while Mr. Beggs in firm, unmistakable language calls for the prosecution of the grocer or draper who sells a bottle of a proprietary medicine containing poison, he is "silent on the many deaths that the counter-prescriber has caused through his ignorance. Will the prescribing chemist pursue his path unrebuked, happy in the thought that in plucking the mote out of his brother's eye he has fulfilled the law." We are tempted to reply to this critic, but then "counter-prescribing" is such a favourite subject with a section of the medical Press that we presume their readers like it, and that that is why they talk such nonsense.

VIRCHOW.

The recent celebration of the eightieth birthday of Professor Rudolf Virchow, at Berlin, has been the occasion of some remarkable renderings of the veteran pathologist's name. Lord Lister pronounced it Virt-schow, and the French delegates spoke to him as Monsieur Virschoff, while the Russians gave their Gallic allies a pointer in calling him either Vir-hoff or Virsch-off. It is even whispered that some southern Russians called the professor Virhoffski. His

Excellency Professor Baccelli, the Italian delegate, gave the name as Virch-off, while some Germans, who ought to have known better, called him Vir-ho. The professor himself, who may be regarded as an authority on the pronunciation of his own name, says it is Fir-ho. The "i" is of course sounded more like an "e," and the "h" is a guttural.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

At the end of last week it was officially announced that Lord Justice Henn Collins had been appointed Master of the Rolls in succession to Sir A. L. Smith, whose health compelled his resignation. On Monday of this week Sir A. L. Smith was called to his rest. It will be in the recollection of our readers that these two Judges have taken a prominent part in the most important decisions under the Pharmacy Acts of recent years, the late Master of the Rolls having presided in the Court of Appeal when the Pharmaceutical Society's appeal against the decision in the Worcester weed-killer case was dismissed. On that occasion Sir Richard Henn Collins was also on the Bench, and he appeared to be more favourable to the pharmaceutical side of the matter. He had in 1893, in conjunction with Mr. Justice Lawrance, familiarised himself with the Pharmacy Act in a case which was decided in favour of the Pharmaceutical Society. His masterly judgment in that case was one of the finest bits of forensic acumen that we have ever listened to.

SNAKE-BITES.

The snake-bite accident to Dr. Calmette at the Pasteur Institute has resulted in the loss of a part of his finger, but the promptitude with which he made an injection of antivenomous serum probably saved his life. An Indian official sends to the *Times* an extract from a medical officer's report which seems additional evidence of the benefit of the serum. A coolie-woman had been bit by a venomous snake and was practically moribund two hours afterwards when seen by the doctor. An injection of a full dose of Dr. Calmette's anti-venene was made, with the result that in fifteen minutes consciousness returned. Another dose was then given, and in three hours of the first injection "the patient was well." This almost magical result has naturally drawn from the doctor the opinion that the serum is "a really reliable remedy for the bites of poisonous snakes."

CONTINENTAL PRACTICE.

At the annual dinner of the Continental Anglo-American Medical Society, held recently in Paris, Sir James Crichton Browne, who presided, spoke at considerable length regarding the advantages of a patient being attended by a medical man of his own nationality. He referred to the fact that attacks are not infrequently made on English and American physicians practising abroad, principally on the ground that French, German, and Italian doctors are quite as accomplished and skilful, and much cheaper. He did not wish to disparage his continental brethren, but he affirmed unhesitatingly that it is a manifest advantage for an invalid Englishman or American to be attended by one of his own countrymen, and he gave what are apparently logical and convincing reasons for this opinion. He is strongly in favour of a generous international understanding in the matter, and until Volapük reigns supreme French, German, and Italian doctors will be wanted in England, and ought to be welcome, while English and American physicians will be requisite in the principal health-resorts of the Continent and the leading European cities. These remarks apply, to a great extent, equally to pharmacists—in fact, we have more than once called attention to the short-sighted policy which led to the passing of the law in France a few years ago, which will make it practically impossible in the near future for a *bona-fide* English pharmacist to own a pharmacy in that country.

Of course an Englishman by birth may retain his nationality and pass the French pharmacien's examination, but, as he will have to receive what is practically an entirely French education, the average man will have but a very superficial knowledge of English pharmacy properly so-called, Britishers appreciate a *bona-fide* English pharmacy abroad almost as much as they do an English doctor, and it seems but a small concession to English and American tourists—who, as Sir J. Crichton Browne remarked, "leave a rich golden deposit behind them"—to enable them to consult votaries of the healing art of their own nationality if they are so inclined.

HORSE-DENTIST TO THE KING.

"By appointment," we learn from the *Sportsman*, a race-starter has been made equine dentist, a title not hitherto craved by the veterinary profession. The Editor of the *Veterinary Record* states: "This is, without exception, the nastiest insult the profession has ever experienced," but immediately goes on to explain that "of course the King knows nothing of this." Of course not; the King always supported the Royal Veterinary College, to the extent even of gracing it with his Royal presence at the centenary dinner when he was H.R.H., and why should he overlook his veterinary friends now? That is what puzzles these gentlemen. However, the position of horse-dentist will be more or less of a sinecure, for, as a matter of fact, there is no animal less in need of a dentist than the horse, and serious operations are so infrequent that specialists in the line are not wanted. There are irregularities of the teeth which veterinary surgeons are taught to deal with, and occasional extractions, but the chief direction in which a "horse-dentist" can look for patronage is in the rejuvenation of old dobbins, for sale to the unwary. We know of a "specialist" who accepts no smaller fee than one guinea. His instruments are admirably contrived for the work intended. The long tell-tale teeth of the "old tit" are first shortened by American files of the best grade; nor is the upper jaw forgotten, as was the case with the poor imitators of the immortal Bishop who has given his name for all time to the art of equine rejuvenation. Both upper and lower incisors are made to fit with a nice level surface, and the seller is then allowed to choose whether he will have the animal converted to a five, six, or seven year old, by the drills of superior manufacture which are ready to hand with which to scoop out a new infundibulum or cavity, to be presently filled with a black, hard stopping. This equine dentist might easily acquire a competency, as he can do several subjects in a day, but, like some other great men, he will only perform when the spirit moves him. "Genius," we are told on high authority, "cannot be forced."

Business Changes.

MESSRS. WILSON, SMITHETT & Co, colonial brokers, have removed from 21 to 39 Mincing Lane, E.C.

MR. E. N. W. HUME, chemist and druggist, has succeeded to the business of Messrs. Dart & Co. at 14 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

MR. D. M. LAIDLAW, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. S. L. Rees, chemist and druggist, at 127 Gorse Lane, Swansea.

MR. H. HIGHFIELD, pharmaceutical chemist, Sheffield, has purchased the business lately carried on at Hucknall Huthwaite, Mansfield, by Mr. J. G. Marshall.

MR. A. HOWARD, pharmaceutical chemist, of Ely, has acquired the business at Great Yarmouth lately carried on by Mr. Owles, and known as the Hall Quay Pharmacy.

MR. C. A. NOBLE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. A. J. Watson, 111 Mill Lane, West Hampstead, N.W. Mr. Watson has qualified as a medical man, and is in practice in Mill Lane, West Hampstead.

Elementary Dispensing-practice.

By JOSEPH INCE.

PILULÆ, pills—(continued).

THERE is a practice, by no means infrequent, which may be viewed as an outcome of fashionable life, of prescribing single doses of pills, which invariably are directed to be silvered. They are made upon the slab or pill-tile, for which purpose choose the thin variety, which is less liable to split by heat, and should be of a fairly usable size. When seasoned, it seems to be immune from breakage:—

(1)

R Ext. coloc. comp. ... gr. iv.
Ext. hyoscyam. ... gr. ij.
Hydrarg. submur. ... gr. j.

M. ut fiant pilulæ duæ in folio argentivolvendæ.

Warm slab.

(2)

R Bismuthi carb. ... gr. v.

Ut fiat pilula post jentaculum [breakfast] sumenda.

Varnish and silver. Excipient, manna.

(3)

R Opii pulv. ... gr. ss.
Pil. galban. comp. ... gr. iv.

Ut fiat pilula j. h.s.s. in fol. argent.

Warm slab.

(4)

R Pulv. ipecac. comp. ... gr. v.
Pulv. antimonalis ... gr. j.

M. fiant pilulæ duæ statim sumendæ.

Excipient, hydrated glycerin. Silvered.

(5)

R Ext. conii, ... gr. iij.
Ext. hyoscyam. aa ... gr. iij.

M. fiant pilulæ duæ h.s.s.

Hot slab. Silvered.

Let us now glance at essential oils, camphor, creosote, and carbolic acid in pilular form. Nothing answers better in many cases than the direct addition of *sapo animalis* (white curd soap); powders, if any, should be added next; extract, if any, last.

(1)

R Ol. menthæ pip. ... mʒj.

Ut fiant pilulæ sex, quarum una dum flatus infestat sumenda [one in case of flatulence].

It was made thus:—

R Ol. menthæ pip. ... mʒj.
Pulv. saponis animalis ... gr. x.
Pulv. glycyrrh. ... q.s.

M. fiat massa, in pilulas sex dividenda.

(2)

R Ext. anthemidis ... gr. ij.
Ext. gentian. ... gr. j.
Ol. anthemidis ... mʒj.

Ut fiat pilula. Mitte vj. [Sapon. animalis gr. vj.]

In case of a considerable excess of essential oil, add magnes. calcinat. and wait; then after a few minutes a small quantity of calcium phosphate will be sufficient to absorb the oil. Only in extreme cases is magnes. calcinat. used; its action is slow, but it increases bulk to an almost inappreciable degree.

Camphor-dispensing is always an anxious matter with a beginner; if not in fine powder, it must be reduced to that state with spirit, but the spirit must be allowed to evaporate entirely before any pill-mass is attempted. Probably the neglect of this precaution is the explanation of much failure. In first-class establishments pulvis camphoræ is kept in perfect condition for dispensing.

Camphor-pills (2-gr.).

R Camphoræ ... gr. xij
Glycerin. cum tragac. ... q.s.

Ut fiant pilulæ vj.

Camphor-pills (3-gr.).

R Camphoræ ... gr. xvij.
Pulv. saponis animal. ... gr. iij.
Pulv. tragac. ... gr. ij.
Syrupi ... q.s.

Ut fiant pilulæ vj. [Good formula.]

Deliquescent Camphor-pills.

(1)

R Ext. cannabis indic. ... gr. ¼
Pulv. camphoræ ... gr. j.

M. fiat pilula. Mitte iv.

Una pro dosi ut opus sit.

Allow deliquescence to take place fully, add gr. j. calcium phosphate (not calcined magnesia).

(2)

R Chloral hydrat. ... gr. vj.
Camphoræ ... gr. ij.

M. ut fiant pilulæ duæ.

Allow deliquescence to take place fully and add pulv. tragacanthæ.

(3)

R Ext. conii ... gr. vj.
Pulv. camphoræ ... gr. iv.
Ext. cannabis ... gr. ij.

Ft. massa, in pilulas vj. dividenda.

Let the camphor and cannabis entirely deliquesce; dry the hemlock-extract and add pulv. tragac. if required. Soft extracts to be mixed with camphor must be partially dried first; 1 gr. of tragacanth is usually added to the finished mass. The following is an example of ordinary camphor-dispensing:—

R Ext. stramonii ... gr. iij.
Camphoræ ... gr. xvj.
Pulv. ipecac. comp. ... gr. xvij.
Ext. hyoscyami ... gr. x.

M. fiant pilulæ xij.

Quite a literature of its own surrounds the subject of creosote-dispensing. Time was when the weird tradition reigned supreme that crumb of bread was the best excipient for this acrid-smelling remedy—a figment which *sapo animalis*, in direct combination, has dispelled. Ingenious arrangements have been devised for keeping a creosote mass in stock. For extemporaneous work the following will do:—

(1)

R Creosoti ... mʒj.
Sapon. animalis ... gr. iij.
Pulv. glycyrrh. ... gr. xv.

M. fiant pilulæ sex.

(2)

R Creosoti ... mʒj.
Pulv. glycyrrh. ... gr. xv.
Mucilag. acac. ... q.s.

M. fiant pilulæ vj.

A very safe formula.

(3)

R Creosoti ... mʒij.
Pulv. saponis ... gr. x.
Calcii phosphat. ... q.s.

M. fiat massa, in pilulas vj. dividenda.

(4)

R Creosoti ... gtt. vj.
Plumbi acetat. ... gr. xvij.
Pulv. opii ... gr. ij.

Fiant pilulæ vj.; varnish and silver. [Curd soap, 3 gr.]

THE PRIVY COUNCIL'S COMMITTEE appointed to consider Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act, 1868, has now commenced its work.

Reviews.

The Lantern and How to Use It. By C. GOODWIN NORTON. (The "Amateur Photographer" Library, No. 10.) 7 × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 152. 1s. London: Hazell, Watson & Viney.

THIS is a useful book for a beginner, the information on the different illuminants and on lanterns being correctly given. It a book photographic chemists can safely recommend to their customers.

Cordingley's Guide to the Stock Exchange. By W. G. CORDINGLEY. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 130. 2s. net. London: Effingham Wilson.

IN the second edition of this book, which has recently been issued, will be found a complete explanation of the various modes of speculation in stocks and shares. The manner in which all transactions of the kind are carried out is concisely but fully gone into, and a useful glossary of the terms, phrases, and abbreviations peculiar to the "House" is appended.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis: its Prevention and Cure. By Prof. CARLO RUATO, M.D. 8vo. Pp. 150. Bristol, 1901: John Wright & Co.

IN regard to the description of the cause of consumption there is nothing new in this book. The author endeavours to show that the internal administration of creosote and its combinations is an error, and generally does harm rather than good, by upsetting the digestive arrangements—which is the last thing that any consumptive treatment should do. He has used with success inhalations of creosote dissolved in a spirit of chloroform, or other antiseptics, fresh air and liberal dieting not being omitted. Particulars of the cases are given.

The Manufacture of Alum and the Sulphates and other Salts of Alumina and Iron, their Uses and Applications as Mordants in Dyeing and Calico-printing, and their other Applications in the Arts, Manufactures, Sanitary Engineering, Agriculture, and Horticulture. By LUCIEN GESCHWIND. Translated from the French by CHAS. SALTER. 10 × 6. Pp. 387. 195 illus. 12s. 6d. net. Scott, Greenwood & Co.

THE three parts of this book are devoted to (1) the theoretical study of aluminium, iron, and compounds of these metals; (2) manufacture of aluminium sulphate and sulphates of iron; (3) uses of the sulphates of aluminium and iron; and (4) chemical characteristics of iron and aluminium, and the analysis of various aluminous or ferruginous products. The greater part is devoted to the making of alum, the various processes past and present being outlined, the book being intended as a compendium of information on this branch of chemical industry.

Blowpipe Analysis. By J. LANDAUER. Authorised English edition. By JAMES TAYLOR, B.Sc., Wb.Sc., A.R.S.M. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 4 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 174. 3s. 6d. London, 1901: Macmillan & Co. (Limited).

THIS little book provides, within reasonable compass, a really very full systematic course of preliminary chemical examination by blowpipe methods, and furnishes a trustworthy and simple guide to the whole subject of blowpipe analysis. In a work professedly dealing with the latter subject it is probably not surprising that the excellent and elegant "Flame Reactions" devised by Bunsen should appear in a subordinate position as an appendix to Chapter II., which deals with the operations of blowpipe analysis; but we should prefer to see these tests more prominently brought forward into the position which they deserve as a distinct improvement upon several of the blowpipe methods. From the way in which they are here presented, we take it that they have been introduced rather as a tribute to their author than from conviction, gained by actual personal experience, as to their utility and extreme delicacy. The directions for the systematic examination of unknown substances are well arranged and clear, and the book as a whole can be commended as highly practical and particularly fitted for the use either of laboratory classes or of those engaged in independent study.

Kitchen Physic: at Hand for the Doctor and Helpful for Family Cures. By W. T. FERNIE, M.D. 8vo. xxviii. + 596 pp. Bristol, 1901: John Wright & Co.

IN his previous volumes, "Herbal Simples" and "Animal Simples," the author has given proof of his capacities in bibliographic research and his gift of presenting even stale or out of date facts in a commonsense light. These characteristics are again admirably displayed in "Kitchen Physic," which, indeed, reflects in parts information contained in the previous works, but now we have a book which appeals particularly to the laity. It is nearly two and a half centuries since it was written that "the country people in this our island do make use of kitchen physic, and common experience tells that they who least employ apothecaries' physick live freest from all manners of infirmities." This is as true to-day; but the times have changed, and people have lost the art of making those brews and stews and possets which restored the weak, healed the sick, and cut colds in the bud. Dr. Fernie's book recalls much that has been forgotten, and although here and there one may detect a deservedly forgotten superstition, nearly everything that is said is examined in the light of present-day scientific knowledge and medical experience. Such subjects as bilious disorders, cancer, colds, constipation, debility, diabetes, and dyspepsia are treated in a wonderfully interesting fashion, the hints on dieting, régime, and homely medication being wise and safe. The book is better for domestic purposes than most works on family medicine because it is not a diluted doctors' book, but a thoroughly good adviser and comforter, besides being excellent reading.

Hager's Handbuch der Pharmaceutischen Praxis für Apotheker, Ärzte, Drogisten, und Medicinalbeamte. Von B. FISCHER (Breslau) und C. HARTWICH (Zürich). (Parts 13-18. 2s. each.) (Berlin: Julius Springer.)

WE propose to reserve a complete review of this work until the whole of the parts have been issued, but meantime it is only fair to the publishers that we should note that the new edition of this well-known manual has progressed steadily, and there is no respect in which the editors are not bringing it up to date. In regard to the botany and chemistry, the parts are particularly rich in knowledge of recent and current literature, and the manual may be said to be practically new in these respects. On the practical pharmaceutical side there is also a great advance from Dr. Hager's original work, the formulæ being thoroughly representative of European requirements, and references to the United States standards are numerous, and, on the whole, accurate. The last issued number brings the work up to "T."

The Pharmacopœia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear. Edited by H. LAMBERT LACK, M.D., and CHARLES A. PARKER, F.R.C.S. Edin. Sixth edition. 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ × 4. Pp. 75. 2s. 6d. (J. & A. Churchill.)

CONSIDERABLE alterations have been made in this new edition of the throat-hospital pharmacopœia. Formulæ now included in the B.P. have been omitted, as well as many preparations rendered unnecessary by newer methods of treatment. The new formulæ have been rendered necessary by the introduction of many new drugs, the sections devoted to nasal douches and local anæsthetic solutions being considerably added to. The formulæ throughout are given in apothecaries' and equivalent metric weights.

Laryngeal Phthisis. By RICHARD LAKE, F.R.C.S. Pp. 94. London, 1901: Rebman (Limited).

THIS book consists of a concise epitome of experiences in the treatment of over three hundred cases of laryngeal consumption at the North London Consumption Hospital. The treatise is methodically arranged and thoroughly practical, and is well adapted alike to the uses of the general practitioner and to the student. Twenty-one coloured plates with their descriptions (including a coloured plate, as frontispiece, of a tubercular larynx and trachea), together with a number of microphoto illustrations, admirably illustrate the pathology of tubercular laryngitis. After briefly referring to the early literature on the subject, the author in an exhaustive manner makes, by means of statistical tables, an analysis of the predisposing causes. In the pages following bacteriological researches on the part played by the nose in

the infection of the body by tuberculosis is dealt with, and the next chapter is devoted to the symptoms of the disease, the reader being again assisted by means of illustrations, following which there is an article on the liability to infection of different parts of the larynx. After briefly referring to associated lesions and their influence, and primary laryngeal tuberculosis, the subject of treatment is dealt with at considerable length by the author. This article we consider to be the best, as here we find many excellent suggestions. The author's view is to treat all tubercular laryngeal patients (of the hospital class) as in-patients, a rule which ought to be more adhered to than at present. With regard to local treatment, the author relates his experience of Krause's lactic acid remedy, with suggestions as to how best to apply it, and thereafter discusses in a differentiating manner the various drugs used in laryngeal work, making special mention of his results obtained with protargol. Coming next to the subject of intratracheal injections, a diagram of the author's intratracheal syringe is given, and later, while discussing the "pros and cons" for operative treatment, special stress is laid on the advantages of new cutting-forceps. Cases from the author's case-books occupy the next chapter, wherein the new treatment of the epiglottis by means of the galvano-cautery snare is described. After giving a number of prescriptions for laryngeal treatment, the author describes succinctly, but ably, the pathology of the larynx, and the book concludes with an interesting summary of the cases in tabular form. The type is clear, the paper excellent, and there is a good index.

The Chemical Essays of Charles William Scheele; translated from the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm, with additions. With a sketch of the life of Karl Wilhelm Scheele. By JOHN GEDDES MCINTOSH. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 294. 5s. net. Scott, Greenwood & Co.

THIS translation, first published by J. Murray, 32 Fleet Street, London, in 1786, is now reissued by Messrs. Scott, Greenwood & Co. The original preface of Thomas Beddoes, Edinburgh, is appended. The essays are interesting reading, those which will prove most so to pharmacists relating to the discovery of chlorine, sulphuretted hydrogen, Scheele's green, glycerin, and prussic acid. Mr. McIntosh's life of Scheele does not say much about his pharmacy training, but gives a good historical *résumé* of the many important discoveries Scheele made.

Practical X-ray Work. By FRANK T. ADDYMAN, B.Sc., F.I.C. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 207. 52 Illustrations and 12 page plates. 10s. 6d. net. Scott, Greenwood & Co.

THE author is radiographer to St. George's Hospital, and in the course of his duties has to give instruction in x-ray work to medical men, for whom the book is primarily written. The use of the Crookes' tube cannot be learnt by reading a book, and the reader is recommended to make a few simple experiments with the tube, which will convey more information in an hour than a book could in a day. The subject is divided into three parts: the first is historical, the second describes the apparatus used, and the third the general conditions under which x-ray work is used, with hints on overcoming difficulties. The chapters on the apparatus and the practical side of the question are very well done, and quite up to date. All the newer methods of localising bodies from photographs and screen-inspection are given.

Photography for Naturalists. By DOUGLAS ENGLISH. Illustrated by the author's photographs from the living objects. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 6. Pp. 132. 5s. net. Iliffe, Sons & Sturmer (Limited), 3 St. Bride Street, E.C.

THE superhuman patience required in producing the photographs from nature with which this book is illustrated cannot be overrated. The results are certainly worth a lot of trouble. The delightful photographs of a woodmouse, field-vole, pipistrelle, brown rat, hedgehog, and dormouse may be cited as some of the best in the book—there is almost a twinkle in the eyes of the field-vole and dormouse. The contents also relate to photographing birds, reptiles, fish, insects, and domestic animals, clear instruction and hints being given to help the beginner in this most difficult branch of photography. Lovers of nature, whether they be photographers or no, will be pleased to have this book brought to their notice.

Scientific Progress.

Dacryodes Oil.—Schimmel & Co. describe a new essential oil, from *Dacryodes hexandra*. It is yielded to the extent of 16 per cent. by the plant, and is a levorotatory, pale yellow oil of aromatic odour, and appears to consist largely of terpenes. It has a sp. gr. of 0.8375 and an optical rotation of $-13^{\circ} 20'$.

Ylang-ylang Oil.—According to Schimmel & Co. (*Berichte*, October, 1901) ylang-ylang oil contains isoeugenol and benzoic and salicylic acids, partly in the free state and partly in the state of esters, combined with benzyl alcohol. A small quantity of a terpene boiling at 160° C. was also isolated, which appears to be dextro-pinene, of optical rotation $+16^{\circ}$.

A New Constituent of Bergamot Oil.—Van Soden and Rohahn report (*Pharm. Zeitung*, 1901, 809) on a new crystalline constituent of bergamot oil. From the residue obtained by the distillation of the oil under reduced pressure they separated a solid compound, crystallising from petroleum ether in white leaflets, melting at 59.5° C., and to which they have assigned the name bergapatin. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It absorbs bromine, and appears to contain a coumarin residue. A solid compound of this oil has been known for some time, melting at 188° C., and also described as a coumarin derivative. Crismer also stated some time ago that a second solid compound existed, but he did not describe it.

Scutellarin.—Molisch and Goldschmidt give an account of this compound which they have extracted in a state of purity from the leaves and flowers of *Scutellaria altissima* (*Chemiker Zeitung*, 1901, 581). They have also found the same or a very closely allied compound in the same parts of various other plants of this family. In the aqueous extract of the plant the authors found cinnamic acid, fumaric acid, and scutellarin—a compound of yellow colour—of the formula $C_{21}H_{20}O_{13}$. By hydrolysis with sulphuric acid it yields scutellarein, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, and another body, but this body is not sugar, so that it does not appear to be a glucoside. Scutellarein forms compounds with mineral acids, and is decomposed by means of alkali into phloroglucin and paroxybenzoic acid.

Apricot-kernel Oil.—Dr. K. Dietrich gives the following complete analysis of samples of apricot-kernel oil, with a view to assisting in the detection of small quantities of this oil in genuine almond oil; the figures given apply both to the oil and to the fatty acids:—

	Oil	Fatty Acids
Sp. gr. ...	0.915 to 0.921	0.9095
Solidifying point ...	-14° to -20°	0°
Melting point ...	—	4.5°
Refractometer number at 25° ...	65 to 67	56
Acid number ...	3.5 to 3.6	—
Saponification number ...	193 to 215	—
Iodine number ...	100 to 109	93 to 100

New Eucalyptus Oils.—Baker and Smith have described several new eucalyptus oils, of which the following are the most interesting. The oil from *E. delegatensis* consists chiefly of laevo phellandrene, and has a sp. gr. 0.8602 and optical rotation -68° . Oil from *E. intertexta*: this contains no phellandrene, but a considerable amount of dextro-pinene and about 37 per cent. of cineol. Its sp. gr. is 0.9078 and rotation $+10^{\circ} 7'$. Oil from *E. Morrisii*: this oil contains from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. of cineol, and contains pinene, but no phellandrene or eudesmol; sp. gr., = 0.9097, and optical rotation, $+6^{\circ} 7'$. Oil from *E. viridis*: This contains only 10 per cent. of cineol, and has a cummin-like odour. It does not contain phellandrenen or eudesmol; sp. gr. = 0.9006; optical rotation, $-8^{\circ} 9'$. Oil from *E. vitrea*: this oil contains phellandrene and about 25 per cent. of cineol, and a small quantity of the aldehyde citral. Its sp. gr. is 0.886, and its optical rotation $-33^{\circ} 9'$.

The Opium Alkaloids.—In a paper in the *Chemiker Zeitung* (1901, 629) Picot and Kremers give an account of their latest work on several of the opium bases. Laudanosine is shown to be normal methyltetrahydropapaverine, identical with the methyl ether of laudanine. In fact it can be almost quantitatively converted into the latter body by means of the diazo-methane reaction. An attempt to effect the partial synthesis of laudanine from papaverine was made. The hydrochloride of papaverine was heated to 200° C., and was thus decomposed into methyl chloride and trimethyl-papaveroline. The latter was converted into its chloromethylate and reduced, by which means an isomer of laudanine was obtained. This new compound differs from the natural alkaloid only in the orientation of its phenol-hydroxyl group. An examination of the compound cryptopine showed that it contains, like laudanine, a reduced pyridine nucleus with a methyl group attached to the nitrogen atom. The oxygen atom is not present as either an alcoholic, phenolic, or ketonic group.

Newfoundland Customs Tariff.

A NEW Revenue Act came into force in Newfoundland on July 1, which repeals the Revenue Act of 1898 and the amending Acts. It imposes new and revised rates of Customs duties on certain articles imported into the colony. Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations have been advanced 10 per cent. *ad val.*, perfumery and toilet preparations 5 per cent., essential oils 5 per cent., sulphuric ether, chloroform, &c., 5 per cent., mineral acids 5 per cent. It is enacted that all medicinal, chemical, or other preparations, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, must have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared, and the word "Alcoholic" or "Non-alcoholic," permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label, or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names and word so affixed may be forfeited. Among the goods exempt from duty are bichromate of potash, tanning-bark, extract of bark, cutch and logwood, cotton-seed oil, and olive oil, also boric acid, acetic acid, and preservatives, when imported by manufacturers to be used in the preservation of fish or fish-glue. Surgical and dental instruments (not being furniture) and surgical needles will also be exempt. Among the prohibited goods is tea when adulterated with spurious or exhausted leaves, or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substance as to make it unfit for use. The following is a table of the new duties affecting the drug and chemical trades:—

Aërated waters of all descriptions, and non-alcoholic drinks, not to include natural mineral waters, 40 per cent. *ad val.*

Acids, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed or other acids, n.e.s.; sulphuric ether, chloroform, and solution of peroxide of hydrogen; ceresin, chlorodinitro-benzol, and ammonia nitrate, 35 per cent. *ad val.*

Chemicals, when imported by makers of matches for manufacturing matches, 20 per cent. *ad val.*

Confectionery of all kinds (except chewing gums), \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

Lime-juices and fruit-juices, containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gal, 60c.; and when containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, \$2 per gal.

Medicinal, chemical, and pharmaceutical preparations, when composed of one or more than one substance, not elsewhere specified; patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.e.s.; antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton-wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauze, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressing; plain or medicated surgical belts, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds; oiled silk; cod-liver oil and compounds of which cod-liver oil forms a prominent part; liquorice paste, liquorice in rolls and sticks; paraffin-wax, bees'-wax, Burgundy pitch; vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal, or other purposes, 30 per cent. *ad val.*

Oils, viz.:—

Coal oil, kerosene oil, naphtha, n.e.s.; gasolin, benzine, and all illuminating oils, n.e.s., 6c. per gal.

Linseed or flaxseed oil (raw or boiled), n.e.s.; tallow and grease, n.e.s.; oil of turpentine, and olein beef oil, neutral lard-stock, cotton-seed oil, sesame, and other oils to be used in manufacturing, n.e.s.; and butter-colouring, 15 per cent. *ad val.*

Essential oils, lubricating oil, and axle grease, neat's-foot oil, lard oil, sesame oil, n.e.s., and olive oil, n.e.s., 25 per cent. *ad val.*

Spermaceti, whale oil, and other fish oils, 35 per cent. *ad val.* Perfumery, including non-alcoholic toilet preparations, 40 per cent. *ad val.*

Ethyl alcohol or spirit of wine, amyl alcohol or potato spirit, absinthe, arrack, or palm spirits, \$3.50 per gal.

Methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, methylated spirit, ether, nitrous ether, sweet spirit of nitre and aromatic spirit of ammonia, alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirit, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth, and skin washes, and other toilet-preparations containing spirit of any kind, all medical preparations containing over 30 per cent. of alcohol, 50 per cent. *ad val.*

All medical preparations containing less than 30 per cent. of alcohol, tinctures, or medicines or medicinal wines (so-called), including medicated-beef fluids, such as beef, iron, and wine, and ethereal and spirituous fruit-essence, n.e.s., 30 per cent. *ad val.*

Trade Notes.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT COMPANY have appointed Mr. W. H. Garner to be their representative, in place of the late Mr. A. W. Voigt.

MESSRS. JOSEPH FISON & Co. (LIMITED), of Ipswich, have been appointed, by Royal warrant, chemical-fertiliser manufacturers to the King.

BOVRIL BONUS SCHEME.—Our subscribers will note that the closing date for the Bovril 5-per-cent. bonus scheme is October 31, and if they have not made arrangements to take advantage of it, but intend to, they should address headquarters or any branch office of Bovril without delay.

MESSRS. MCKESSON & ROBBINS, of New York, send us a copy of their 1901 prices current of drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, proprietary medicines, &c. It is an octavo volume of nearly three hundred pages, printed on pink paper, and the sections are conveniently arranged. Three blank columns are provided in the drug-section for changes of prices.

THE business of the Bahama Sponge Fishing Company, formerly carried on by the late Mr. Simon Cohen, at 12 Red Lion Street, E.C., and 590 Grand Street, New York, U.S.A., and for the last sixteen years in his own name in this country, has been ceded to Messrs. Cresswell Brothers & Schmitz, Red Lion Square, W.C., who will, in the future, carry on the same. Mr. Simon Cohen died on October 11.

PETANELLE VACCINATION-PAD.—Messrs. Pate, Burke & Co., 6 Wool Exchange, Basinghall Street, E.C., have produced a simple but effective vaccination-pad which does not require fixing with tapes. The pad is made of petanelle wool, which possesses natural antiseptic qualities, covered with gauze, and has strips of adhesive plaster attached to the corners and one side to fasten it to the arm. The use of adhesive plaster prevents the pad from slipping.

ALMANACKS FOR 1902.—Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., 6 Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C., have prepared several good almanacks and calendars for Christmas distribution by chemists and druggists. The pocket almanacks are particularly neat, the covers being artistic productions in lilac and gold, with pretty pictures as central ornaments. They are made in 8-page and 32-page sizes, the latter having 8 pages for memoranda in addition. The printed matter is good on the whole, and those who do not like it can have their own matter substituted at a trifling cost, this being in addition to the pages which they are expected to supply, and which are printed free. The Illustrated Almanack is 8vo., and contains, within a cover, 32 pages of useful information, jokes, stories, the census, and a ready-reckoner. This is likely to be much appreciated in country districts. We daresay the firm will send samples and prices to any of our subscribers who think of buying.

Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 2, 1901.)

"PADOMULA"; for camphorated chalk for toilet-purposes, dentifrices, &c. By James Wallace Paton, Leeds Street, Liverpool. 239,920.

"SURPLICE"; for perfumery. By the Vinolia Company (Limited), Malden Crescent, N.W. 240,487.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 9, 1901.)

"KAID MILLE FAITHA" in Irish characters; for chemicals. By R. E. Coates, 2 Chester Road, Ranelagh, Dublin. 239,760.

"DRASETA"; for a depilatory. By Eliza Sanders, 48 Maddox Street, New Bond Street, W. 240,340.

"DELOPIAN"; for toilet-preparations. By Avery & Co., 39 Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 240,380.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," October 16, 1901.)

"OCHLOR"; for chemicals. By the Sanitas Company (Limited), Bethnal Green, E. 240,481.

"GALLIANINE" (no claim for "Gallia"); for a pharmaceutical preparation in Class 3. By Brignonnet père et fils et Gaubert, 15 Route du Lendy, La Plaine, St.-Denis, France. 239,730.

Advertising Ideas.

AN INSURANCE CALENDAR.—Mr. D. W. McVitie, chemist and druggist, Maryport, issues a calendar and cyclist time light-up table suitable for the waistcoat-pocket. It carries with it an insurance-ticket for 100%, covering fatal injury. The calendar is presented free, and makes a very effective advertisement.

The following is the wording of a testimonial from a nurse advocating the value of a widely advertised patent food:—

I used — for a little patient whose brain was too powerful for her little body. Her parents are still using it with wonderful results.

Everybody will be pleased to hear that the parents are successfully using the food, but what happened to the little patient?

AN EFFERVESCENT-NOTION.

If a man has a furred tongue at morn,
That's his business.

If a girl has a headache at dawn,
That's her business.

If they require (and they do) a
Curative saline drink,

That's our business.

Try B'ank's Effervescent Saline—effective, sparkling, and cheap—1s. and 1s. 6d. per bottle.

A TOOTH-PICK DISPLAY.

Mr. Joseph Hosteley communicates to *Merck's Report* a description of a plan for a window-display of tooth-picks, viz:—"Deposit a log of wood or a large block of the same at one extremity of the window. Let it be hacked and hewn from the blows of an axe. About it scatter in plenty chips of wood of varied shape and size. Exercise a little ingenuity in the disposition of grotesque little people hereabouts. Let some be picking chips to fill a basket resting near by nearly or partly full, others exhausting themselves in a vain effort to handle or even lift a hatchet or axe that is resting on the block of wood. Now, display in that portion of window-space not claimed your stock of wooden picks. Strew a handful of picks over window-floor and pile boxes of same to some height, surmounted by a placard reading: 'Toothpicks, 5 cents per box.' Then, in letters large and clear, centre this notice, 'A chip or two of the old block.'"

A CHEMIST'S PROPRIETARY.

Mr. Charles A. Bates, in *Printer's Ink*, has a characteristic article describing his method of organising the Laxakola Company, in which he tried to demonstrate that the advertising expert who teaches people how to make a business successful is also able to score a success and make a fortune in business himself. Laxakola, as its name almost implies, is a liquid laxative medicine compounded by Mr. S. Crombie, pharmaceutical chemist, and has already a considerable sale in the States of Michigan and Wisconsin. After dealing with the finance and formation of the company, it is suggested that \$100,000 should be raised for advertising-purposes alone, and then follows the plan of campaign. The Laxakola Company, says Mr. Bates, is "pretty fortunate in having for its general manager Mr. S. M. Crombie, the inventor of the compound, who naturally knows more about it than anybody else. He has not only been a retail druggist himself, but has travelled for a long time for one of the largest wholesale drug-houses in the country, consequently he knows from the inside and outside all about the retail druggist. His intention is to keep right after the druggist year in and year out, in season or out of season, and not only to make it easy for him to sell Laxakola, but to make it highly profitable as well."

A bonus is promised to the retailer of a nature which in itself should be the making of the concern if the profit per bottle to the company can stand the strain. "For the first year, but up to a sum not exceeding \$100, we intend to present to the druggist one share of stock in the company for each two dollars' worth of Laxakola he buys and pay for."

At a glance the scheme looks well, and we wonder how the novel proceeding (in the U.S.) of bringing the retail chemist in to exploit a proprietary by direct interest will work.

AS IN CHINA.

The following translation of a native advertisement from the *North China Herald* speaks for itself. It is in commendation of the "Fairy Recipe for Lengthening Life Pills":—

The receipt for these pills has come down to us from the great physician, Hsü Ch'un-fu, in the time of the Ming dynasty. A Controller of Salt, Ch'en-ta-jeu, was journeying on the Ch'ing-Ch'eng hill when he saw a woman passing southward over the mountain tops, as if she was flying. Her age appeared to be about thirty years, and in her hand she carried a staff. She was pursuing an aged man of one hundred years, whom she beat with the staff continually. The Controller of Salt, touched with pity, said, "Woman, why dost thou beat that aged man?" "He is my grandson," answered the woman, "and I beat him because he will not purify himself nor take his medicine. So I beat him, for he is known to your Excellence I am 500 years old, and he is only 111 years." Then the Salt Controller got off his horse and knelt before the woman, and did obeisance to her, saying, "Give me, I pray thee, O reverend lady, this precious drug, that I may hand it down to posterity and the salvation of mankind." That is the way this medicine got its name. It will cure all affections of the three intestines, all derangements of the seven emotions, constitutional debility, feebleness in movement, dimness of the eyes, frigid pains (*i.e.*, rheumatism) in the loins and knees, and cramp in the feet. A dose is two mace. Take it five days and the body will feel light; take it ten days and your spirits will become brisk; for twenty days and your voice will be strong and clear, and your hands and feet supple; for one year and your white hairs will become black again, and you will move as though flying upon wings. Take it constantly every day, and the one hundred ills of the aged will vanish, and you will pass a long life without growing old. Price, per flask, 10 yen.

It will be observed that Ah Sin has little to learn in the drawing up of patent-medicine advertisements.

FROM THE ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Mr. Norwood Coaker, of Ladybrand and Jagersfontein, on a handbill advocating the estimable properties of "Coaker's Q.E.D. Renovator" (a cleanser, which removes grease and stains from clothing, if used in the bath "restores the constitution, allays irritation caused by mosquitoes, tsetse-flies, or other bounders, and a little in the early tub prevents any feeling of boredom"), prints the following quaint prophetic utterance, which was dated in the first instance September, 1899:—

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

ALARMING SACRIFICE.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY, with Sixty Rounds of Ammunition, by Dutch Auction, shortly, unless unforeseen circumstances occur, the whole of that Valuable Property known as

THE FREE STATE ARMS,

In which a lucrative trade has been done for the last 50 years.

This is positively the only FREE HOUSE in South Africa—all others being more or less tied. The Property is Freehold, the title being held under Act of Parliament, dated 1854.

The demand for Messrs. John Bull & Co.'s Entire, besides other of the best brands, has always been exceptional, and it is a known fact that the present Landlord makes his exs. from the Coffee-room alone.

The Bar Parlour is adorned with a splendid replica of Grattan. The Safe is a Milner.

The Premises are well situated on the main road to Pretoria and the Interior, and has been frequented by the greatest celebrities of the age, *e.g.*: His Honour Paul Kruger, Jas. Froude, Anthony Trollope, Max O'Rell, Professor Bryce, and last, not to say least, Mdlle. Trebelli (who made Coaker's Q.E.D. famous).

For further particulars apply to the Brokers, Messrs. Schreiner, Hofmeyr & Co., Camp Street, Capetown, or the present tenant on the premises.

Given under my latch-key,

MARTHINUS X. STEIN.

JOSEPH, SAVE THE SITUATION.

We believe the proprietor is still on his own premises, but we doubt if matters at the "free house" are on a sound commercial footing, in spite of the enterprise displayed by the above announcement.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Fixed Prices and Fair Profits.

SIR,—I note "Fair Profit's" letter, and his request for others' experience. Mine is that it pays far better not to keep some of the much-advertised proprietaries that are sold at cost. Put up a good article at a reasonable price and three times out of four you can effect a sale without undue pressing. Five times one day I was asked for Blank's something, and in each case I sold my own preparation. Some years ago a stranger came in on a bank holiday for Blank's preparation. I told him I did not keep it. He replied, "I must have something, and the grocers are closed, so I will try yours." A fortnight after he came back for another bottle, and said he should not pay two shillings any more for Blank's whilst he could get mine at fifteen pence. He averaged a bottle a fortnight for the three years I stayed there, besides being a good customer for other things. Had I sold him what he asked for at first I should most likely have never seen him again. I find boycotting altogether pays far better than showing what is asked for and trying to substitute your own make. All protected articles are handed out promptly, and no attempt to substitute others is allowed. I make it a rule never to press a customer, but if you offer him a good article at a fair price you will generally see him again—at least that is my ten years' experience.

Yours truly,

LIVING PROFIT. (37/1)

SIR,—The black cloud of extreme cutting which has for years darkened the horizon of the chemist's trade has grown so large that no manufacturer in an extensive way has the courage to make an effort to dispel it and stem the evil as far as his preparations are concerned. Retailers unfortunately have not hitherto succeeded in hitting upon a scheme which the whole trade has been ready to take up. Surely if we seek in the right direction there must be a sound and effective remedy to deal with it. From manufacturers we can hope for nothing; they will not move until compelled to. Let chemists recognise and acknowledge the strength of union. Let them look around and observe what men in various industries have been able to accomplish through combining. Let all selfishness and attempts to gain an advantage over our *confrères* be sunk. Let us show that the education and the scientific training we have had has not dwarfed our minds from thinking and acting for our well-being. What is wanted is some grand movement that will stir the spirit of the whole drug-trade. As far as I can see we must work out our own salvation. I propose that every chemist shall send in his name to me or the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that he will, after January 1 next, refuse to stock articles that do not bear a fair retail protected profit—viz., not less than 22½ per cent. on patent medicines, and 17½ per cent. on foods, extracts of meat, perfumes, toilet-articles, &c. The above are profits similar to those proposed by the P.A.T.A., composed of manufacturers and retailers. After paying carriage it will leave 20 and 15 per cent. respectively—not too much when we consider the turnover of the majority of chemists. Should the profits be considered too high or too low they could be altered to meet the wishes of the majority. There are something like 14,000 patent-medicine licences held by chemists in Great Britain, and chemists could reckon upon the support of a great number of grocers, as they also have had enough of no-profit goods, and they have already applied successfully to some of the large manufacturers of cocoa, extract of meat, &c. The figures give us

every hope to take courage. Our weakness hitherto has been a lack of cohesion to act in a body. Can we be persuaded to do so now before commencing another year? If every chemist were to be just unto himself and the welfare of the trade by loyally supporting the above proposed united action, we should soon make the greatest of king advertisers sue for our alliance, and offer remunerative protected profits. Once done it would become established as a *sine qua non* that anyone who desired to run a patent medicine or any proprietary article would have first to consider the matter of protecting a fair trading profit to the distributing-chemists before they would take it up. The scheme is simple and easy, but it requires the cement of a few virtues—faith in each other to carry it out, and confidence that we have the power to and can win. The chemist is the recognised and legitimate distributor of the bulk of advertised medicinal specialities, and manufacturers know that they cannot get along without our aid. Any article which the people could not obtain at a chemist's they would look upon as of inferior quality. Let us now give due notice, and make it clear to all unreasonable proprietors that we mean to suppress the sales of their articles unless the grievance is removed. I have not the least doubt about the issue if the scheme is backed up. Each town must be a complete link—that is, every chemist must support, as one only left out would spoil as far as that particular town is concerned. A postcard only is needed to say you approve of the scheme and will support. To avoid hitches, in towns of two and more chemists it would be better if the matter were taken up by someone who would obtain the signatures of all.

Yours, &c.,

Llanelly, South Wales.

MORGAN W. JAMES.

[The cards should be sent to Mr. M. W. James, late Gwilym Evans & James, Llanelly.—Ed. C. & D.]

A Point Worth Remembering.

SIR,—In your report of the milk-of-sulphur case at Haverhill, it does not appear that Mr. Griggs told the Court that one of the Knutsford bench was Hardinge Giffard, then Q.C., now Lord Chancellor of England. I think had this been mentioned the case would have ended there, as the Haverhill Magistrates would scarcely have reversed a decision of the first lawyer in England.

Truly yours,

H. H. (39/53.)

The Pharmacy Bill.

SIR,—All other clauses in the draft Pharmacy Bill sink into insignificance beside the clause dealing with the protection of titles. We must make a bold bid for the only thing that is worth fighting for, and secure to ourselves those titles which we have won in the examination-room. The public have an idea that the word "chemist" signifies the name of a trade, and not a qualification. If Mr. Boot had commenced to trade under the name "Jesse Boot (Limited), pharmaceutical chemist," we should have had a test-case years ago. But as "cash chemist," "modern chemist," &c. (anything but "chemist and druggist" or "pharmaceutical chemist") he is allowed to go on unchallenged.

October 22.

Yours faithfully,

M.P.S. (39/62.)

The Liverpool Meeting.

SIR,—There appears, from remarks made by various speakers at Liverpool, to be a good deal of misunderstanding in regard to the question of protection of practice. Mr. Abraham, for instance, tells us that a sanitarian, an engineer, and an architect have no protection. I pointed out recently that men practising in these professions have a higher status than we have, but I never said they were on the same footing. In point of fact our calling stands almost unique as to professional importance. In our case the State considered the practice of our profession so important that it came down on us and said (in the form of an Act of Parliament) you must show to me that you know what you are about before I can allow you to sell poisons or keep an open door for the sale of them. This very Act is clear proof of the view the State takes of the importance of our calling to the people. Qualification in pharmacy thus became one side of a clear contract between the State and pharmacists;

protection on the side of the State, qualification on ours. It is nothing to us that the State viewed protection as necessary in the interests of the people, and we viewed it as being in the interests of the people, and part of a compact with the State. The important point is that both the State and pharmacy agreed that protection was necessary. On this understanding pharmacists have qualified themselves for the service of the State, and the advent of the great unqualified was a clear violation of the terms of the Pharmacy Act, and a confiscation of chemists' interests. This argument will not be listened to in these days, however; but there is a more important one behind—*i.e.*, the rights of the people have been confiscated too. The administration of the Pharmacy Act was vested in the Pharmaceutical Council, and the advent of the unqualified man has so weakened the hands of the Council that anything like stringent administration is out of the question. It was stated at Liverpool that dozens of men are practising without qualification, and the Council is heavily upbraided for laxity in the matter; but with the cream of the profits coming from pharmacy steadily draining into the pockets of men who are open enemies to the Pharmaceutical Society, how is the Council to get money to carry on an energetic war against unqualified men? The result is that nine-tenths of the dispensing of poisons (and the selling of them, too) is in the hands of unqualified men, and in recent years painful poisoning accidents have been of almost daily occurrence. This fact alone shows that the rights of the people to protection have been confiscated. I say nothing of the quackery and humbug which have become so prominent as to overshadow true pharmacy in this country, as a result of the advent of the vulgar stores man.

There is really no other profession in this position in the country. Even medicine is not in the same position. Medical jurisprudence is a fearful and wonderful science, and even here the State has not said definitely, "You must not practise or keep open door unless you are qualified." It has been found that a man cannot force fees at law for medical attendance unless he is qualified; it has been found that a man must not call himself a doctor, or lead the people to believe that he is a doctor, unless he is qualified; and it has recently been found that a man may be sued for damages if he attends to a case improperly, even when he neither represents himself to be qualified or makes a charge for his services. These various findings practically restrict the practice of medicine to medical men, but in no medical Act with which I am acquainted has it been so clearly laid down that an unqualified man must not practise as is the case in the Pharmacy Act. The cases of the architect and engineer bear no resemblance to ours whatever. In such professions examinations exist, not at the imperative demand of the State, but on the suggestion of the professions involved, and such examinations are practically optional. The same may be said of banking examinations, and the plumbers have long agitated for similar conditions. Of course, in all these professions the qualified man has a just advantage over the unqualified, but in none of them has the State said definitely that an unqualified man must not practise.

I say nothing about the remarks made on the proposed Pharmacy Bill at the meeting born out of due time at Liverpool. We are all agreed long ago in regard to the Bill, or as nearly agreed as we ever will be. What we are waiting for is a strong, vigorous, energetic leader, with sufficient ability and a marked enough personality to see the matter through. It is no reflection on our present leaders to say this, as such leaders are very rarely to be found, and are constantly wanted in matters relating to public affairs.

Dumfries, October 21.

JAMES REID.

Sale of Poisons by Auction.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Astounded" is a little difficult to follow in his indignation at the fact of an auctioneer disposing of poisons to an assembly of retail chemists at the recent drug-store sale at Barnsley. "Astounded" knows—or should know—that wholesale transactions are outside the regulations of the Pharmacy Act, and surely he does not contend that this was a retail transaction. Any protest by the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society would therefore have been futile, as well as unnecessary. I may say, how-

ever, that Mr. Bremridge was not present at the sale, and presumably your contributor meant a local secretary.

THE BUYER OF THE POISONS. (38/24.)

[Our correspondent is labouring under a mistaken apprehension which is too common. "Sales by wholesale to retail dealers in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing" are exempt from provisions of Section 17, and by Section 16 "the business of wholesale dealers in supplying poisons in the ordinary course of wholesale dealing" is not interfered with. The report showed that some poisons were sold to persons who are not retailers; besides, is a sale by auction in the nature of "the ordinary course of wholesale dealing"?—EDITOR.]

"Cui Bono?"

SIR,—The large percentage of rejections (*viz.* 75 per cent.) at the recent minor examination is indeed food for reflection. The position of the present qualified pharmacist, and of all those who are aspiring to that honour, is somewhat peculiar, and probably unique among the callings and professions where a standard of qualification by examination is required. After the expenditure of considerable time, money, and energy, the successful one finds himself in the proud position of being legally qualified to undertake duties which are already being performed by others without any such qualification, and occupying positions which should legally be filled by those who have by proper examination proved their fitness and competency for such duties. It is a well-known fact that some of the large chemists' stores are being carried on by means of unqualified responsible managers and assistants. This position of things would not be tolerated in any other calling or profession, and I would suggest that constitutional pressure by all those interested be brought to bear upon the Pharmaceutical Society to put an end to such a glaring injustice to its own members and associates. I would invite the opinions of your numerous readers on this most important question, with a view of securing some protection to those who by persevering, hard work have legally acquired the title of chemist and druggist.

Yours faithfully,

48 Regent Street, W.

A. H. REES.

[Mr. Rees overlooks the fact that one of the clauses in the draft Pharmacy Bill deals with this matter, although in a somewhat complicated fashion.—ED. C. & D.]

The Bernard Presentation.

SIR,—Permit me to say that this is entirely confined to the members of the late Reception Committee, who had the privilege of working with Mr. Bernard. I may also add the subscription-list is now closed.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK J. GILL,

Hon. Secretary Bernard Presentation Committee.

What is an Advertisement?

"Royal Veterinary College of Ireland, Pembroke and Shelborne Roads, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. Founded by Royal Charter. Affiliated Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. Sir Christopher Nixon, M.D., LL.D., President of the Board of Governors. The second session will commence on October 2, 1901. For particulars of course of study, &c., apply Professor Mettam, the principal."

SIR,—The above cutting is from the *Irish Times*, and the medical gentleman whose titles and qualifications are so alluringly set forth is the President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland, and a member of the General Medical Council. Of course, you will now be told that the whole thing was an inadvertence, but such a statement is incredible. If the humblest licentiate of the college were to publish anything in the nature of an advertisement he would be instantly struck off the roll, but it would seem that a President may do so with impunity.

Yours truly,

October 20.

M.P.S.I. (37/16.)

"Person" or "Persons."

SIR,—In answer to "Xrayser," I still hold it is not law. If it was, the lamentable decision of the House of Lords could never have been given, nor other decisions in Ireland based upon it. The word in 1875 Act is no "person." I have introduced the word "persons," which would have made all the difference if it had been in the original Act.

I do not agree with "Xrayser's" suggestions, but postpone my own views until I meet my colleagues.

Yours truly,
P. KELLY.

Dublin, October 23.

Irish Pharmaceutical Council Election.

SIR,—As the unsuccessful candidate at the recent election, I trust you will grant me space to draw attention of members and associates to the manner in which the election was conducted. All the successful candidates were proposed and seconded by the President and Vice-President. I was proposed by Mr. W. F. Wells (a retiring member). The President and Vice-President issued a canvassing-circular, in which they state, "Feeling that Cork and the Midland Counties should be represented, we are very glad to have the pleasure of nominating Mr. R. Blair, M.P.S.I., Cork, Mr. H. V. Golden, M.P.S.I., Birr, and Mr. John Smith, M.P.S.I., Terenure." Now, how Mr. J. Smith, a Scotchman, residing in a suburb of Dublin, could be considered a representative of "Cork and the Midland Counties" I fail to understand. I also notice the circular is addressed from 67 Lower Mount Street, the offices of the Society, and, if my memory serves me right, the Vice-President some time ago was highly indignant at the official address being used on private circulars. Also when the monthly meetings fell through for want of a quorum, he spoke very strongly of a certain member nominating so many country members. I look on their action as most inconsistent, and it appears they want to boss the Council by a clique. How can they expect licentia'es to become members, and to get support from registered druggists, if they use their official position and the Society's offices as canvassing agencies? For the first time in the history of the election the voting was not published. Why was this? Were they afraid to show the weakness of their influence? I once before resigned on account of the action of a former President, and must now follow the same course when the President and Vice-President so far forget themselves as to prostitute their honorary positions to become canvassing agents. I may add that, had I known of this circular, I would have attended the annual meeting and protested. I never sought nomination nor canvassed a vote, and I must believe the statement on a postcard I received announcing the result has some force. It was, "No Roman Catholic need apply."

Yours truly,

Dublin, October 22. THOMAS J. ENGLISH, L.P.S.I.

Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1900, pages 212-226, and pages 259-262.

24/51. *Anxious*.—An unregistered man may not use the title "druggist" in any connection in retail-business, but there is nothing to prevent such a person displaying carbos and similar accessories to the drug-trade.

24/50. *Tabloid*.—It is not necessary for a limited company carrying on a druggist's business to place the name of a qualified assistant on the labels for poisons, but a registered chemist and druggist must conduct the sales of the poisons. If the company desire to place the name of the manager, who is an unqualified person, on the labels they may do so. It is not illegal, but we should think it would be poor business.

24/18. *B*, a wholesale druggist, manufactures and sells to retailers "B's" composition-essence, which is labelled so, and is said to be "specially prepared," having "no equal for purity and strength." "B" also sells to retailers "special voice, lung, and chest jubabes," so labelled, and with the words "Cure your cough" in addition. He asks if the fact that the medicines are sold by him in wholesale quantities to be retailed per oz, without the labels, suffices to free the medicines from stamp-duty. Not if exposed. The labels make the articles proprietary medicines, and "B," as the manufacturer thereof, must see to it that each package that he sells is stamped as the law requires. The

retailers of the medicines must also stamp each quantity that they sell in a packet as defined by the Act.

22/24. *H. C. R.*.—The proper course to adopt when goods are invoiced, prior to delivery, at more than the price agreed upon when ordered (*i.e.* price-list price), is to advise the makers that delivery will not be accepted. Having accepted delivery, your only plan is to make the best bargain you can with the makers.

22/10. *F. E. A.* occupies one-half of a divided shop, the whole of the cellarge of the two shops belonging to him. Light for the cellar is derived from panes of glass below each window. A new tenant has lately occupied the other half of the shop, and does not require the window for show-purposes. He has, therefore, done away with the bottom of the window and carried his floor right up to below the window, thus cutting off "F. E. A.'s" light. Can he compel the new tenant to make good that light, which he has lost and pays for as part of the cellar? [We should have to see the documents under which our correspondent and the tenant of the adjoining shop hold, in order to give a proper opinion on this question. If the two shops both belonged to the same owner and the right of lights was not properly reserved, then, no doubt, the tenant of the adjoining shop is entitled to obstruct such lights, but in any other case he could be restrained by injunction. Probably it is a breach of the covenant to repair in his lease to take out the shop-front, and he could be restrained on that ground. We should advise our correspondent to take the documents to some good local solicitor and be guided by his advice.]

28/25. *Zero*.—If you put up preparations of wool-fat as toilet lanoline you will get into conflict with the proprietors of the latter preparation, but not if you were to use lanoline itself.

25/66. *Dak*.—Your question resolves itself into this: How can a chemist and druggist in Ireland carry on business as a pharmaceutical chemist? As an individual he cannot do so, and even if he were, as you suggest, to convert his business into a limited company, he would still be unable in person to compound medical prescriptions.

29/59. *H. R.*.—Heroin is not in the strict sense of the word a poisonous vegetable alkaloid, but a derivative of morphine, and as the Pharmaceutical Council consider sulphocyanides, which are derivatives of cyanides, but not true cyanides, to be outside the schedule, we presume they would consider a derivative of an alkaloid also to be outside.

30/65. *Borax*.—Limited companies are outside the Pharmacy Act altogether.

37/3. *J. O. B.*.—The use of such a title as "Buttermilk Toilet-cream" for a preparation which is devoid of buttermilk might be construed into an infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act, but not of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

11/74. *Coud*; 9/36, *E. A. N.*.—Household Ammonia.—The following formula we have frequently given answers well if distilled water is used in its preparation.

Yellow soap ...	...	...	gr. x.
Lavender water ...	...	...	5j.
Strong ammonia ...	...	...	5vj.
Distilled water ad ...	...	...	Qj.

Dissolve the soap in the warm water, and when cold, add the other ingredients.

12/47. *S. L.*.—As it is illegal for you to make Coloured Fires it is no use giving you formulas for them.

14/3. *A. v. W.* (Chernitz).—Your query was replied to in the *C. & D.*, October 5, page 585.

23/44, *Mistura* (Vryburg); 14/14, *F. H. R.*; 15/3, *W. A.*—Marking-ink requiring no heat. The two-solution formula was given in the *C. & D.*, October 6, 1900, page 593. The following is Dieterich's recipe for a one-solution aniline ink:—

Aniline	...	...	...	...	3xij.
Potassium chlorate	...	...	...	...	3viss.
Distilled water	...	...	...	...	3iv.

Heat on a water-bath (80° to 90° C.) until the chlorate is dissolved; then add—

Hydrochloric acid, B.P.	3iv.
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Continue to heat until the action ceases, then add—

Pure copper chloride	3j.
Distilled water	3ij.

previously dissolved; and lastly add—

Hydrochloric acid, B.P.	3v.
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heating on a water-bath until the solution becomes of a bright reddish-violet colour. Set aside for a few days in a closed flask, and decant the clear portion.

Add to it sufficient powdered acacia to make the ink of a syrup-consistence, as it otherwise spreads in writing.

21/49. *W. M. F. G.*—Black Harness-polish:—

Mutton suet	3ij.
Yellow wax	3vj.

Melt and add while warm—

Spirit of turpentine	3viii.
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Add the mixture to the following previously reduced to powder and mixed:—

Sugar candy	3vj.
Lamp-black	...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Prussian blue	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Soft soap	...	...	...	...	3ij.

Mix well.

20/10. *Whitewash.*—The following is a recent formula for Washable Distemper, said to be extremely satisfactory:—

Paris white	...	...	...	...	560 parts
Zinc white	...	...	...	...	160 "
Plaster of Paris	...	...	...	...	160 "
White dextrin	...	...	...	...	39 "
Gum acacia	...	...	...	...	16 "
Borax	...	...	...	...	9½ "
Alum	...	...	...	...	9½ "

Put up in pound packets, and direct a pint of boiling water to be added to the contents of a packet, the mixture afterwards to be thinned with cold water to a suitable consistency. Tinting is managed by adding a proportion of various ochres.

6/51. *Alpha.*—Whooping-cough Powder:

Ammon. brom.	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.
Ext. bellad. (B.P. 1885)	...	...	...	gr. j.
Sacch. lactis	...	...	...	gr. xxiv.

Rub the extract with the sacch. lactis, mix with the ammon brom., and divide into twelve powders. The dose is one powder for a child of 2 years three times a day. The powders do not keep well, but are fairly stable if wrapped in waxed paper first.

4/52. *Verax.*—Glycerin-cream.—The following is based on our examination of your sample:—

Crem. d'amand.	...	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. amygd. dulc.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Glycerini	...	...	...	...	3iiss.
Aq. lavand.	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Ol. amygd. ess.	...	...	...	...	ijx.
P. tragacanth.	...	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. destill. ad	...	...	...	...	Oj.

Rub the crem. d'amand. in a mortar, adding the almond oil little by little, then the glycerin. Mix the tragacanth and essential oil with the lavender-water, and add to the first mixture, and make up gradually with water to one pint.

23/46. *J. G.*—The mercury contaminated with tinfoil can only be effectually purified by distillation. Filtration through wash-leather would improve the sample you send.

14/20. *Confecto.*—Confectioner's Slab-oil is white heavy petroleum oil, and is quite innocuous

13/29. *Leather.*—We have several times reported on the Boot-sole Dressing, a sample of which you send, the last time in the *C. & D.*, November 5, 1898, page 766.

249/56. *Snakeroot.*—(1) The bundle of roots employed for Keeping away Insects, and gathered in Venezuela, appears to be furnished by a species of *Andropogon*, a genus of the grass family widely distributed throughout the tropics. Many of the species are collected and cultivated for their medicinal properties and for the distillation of the fragrant oils known in commerce as rose oil and lemongrass oil. One species can be traced as being cultivated in Venezuela under the name of malogillo (*A. citratus*). The roots of one or more species are frequently included in the Mincing Lane drug-sales under the name of cus-cus. (2) The small piece of root used as a Remedy for Snake-bite is too small to do anything with. It may, perhaps, be from a species of *Aristolochia*, a remarkable genus of climbing plants scattered over the West Indies, tropical America, India, and Egypt, where they are used in the treatment of snake-bite. The structure of the root is totally different from that of *Gelsemium*.

13/52. *D. C. & Co.*—(1) Essence of Madeira.—We have no formula for this, but one could be constructed on the basis of port-wine essence (*C. & D.*, December 29, 1900, page 1052), using, however, in addition, ceananthic ether, and altering the colour. (2) We know of no book on the manufacture of confectionery-essences.

7/68. *W. A. W.*—The dog-capsule contains grated arecanut and santalin.

11/41. *T. & B.*—Photographs on Watch-cases.—These are done by the carbon process, but we have had no actual experience with it on metal. The "dusting-on" process is the one used.

16/71. *Hopeful.* *Leather-dyeing.*—The simplest method is to use an aniline dye. For red, "leather-red" of different shades is used, "R" being the darkest. For brown, Bismarck brown, which has as a synonym "leather brown," is used, but another variety of "leather brown," made by Oehler, Offenbach, has advantages over the older dye.

13/7. *Photos.* *Flash-lamps.*—The principle of these is that magnesium powder is blown through a spirit-flame and ignites as it passes through. There are many varieties of flash-lamps, as you will see from Messrs. Houghton's catalogue, one of the most successful being the Todd-Forret lamp. Powdered magnesium alone answers well, and the mixtures of that metal with barium peroxide, potassium chlorate, and potassium permanganate as oxidisers, are too risky for the average photographer.

11/66. *N. H. R.* (Mersina).—(1) We must refer you to "Pharmaceutical Formulas" for the recipe for chemical food—it is too long to repeat here. (2) You have misread the note about the Merck booklet. Subscribers must apply to that firm (16 Jewry Street, E.C.) for copies, not to us.

3/72. *R. B.*—The best cement for Sticking Tinfoil on the necks of bottles is thin glue which sets on cooling. As you say, paste is not so suitable because the necessary evaporation or absorption cannot take place through the tinfoil.

4/21. *J. C. & Co.*—Brick-glazing Ingredients.—*Cornish stone* is a well-known term with pottery-makers; it is an impure kaolin mined in Cornwall. *Red oxide of manganese* occurs native as hausmannite, and is produced by heating any oxide of manganese in air. *Blue manganese* is another native form of manganese. *Blue swarf* is the residue from Spanish pyrites after the extraction of copper and sulphur.

12/3. *C. S.*—What is the "liquid matter" you put in powdered cayenne; is it aqueous or oily?

15/73. *Oleas.*—Strength of Ung. Zinci Oleati.—The ointment of the 1885 Pharmacopoeia was made with a 10-per-cent. oleate, whilst the 1898 ointment is made with a true oleate. Zinci oleas, B.P., is not in reality a pure oleate, but an oleo-stearate or oleo-palmitate, but the medicinal qualities are identical.

25/24. *Castor*.—Horse Castor.—See reply in this column July 8, 1899, page 66.

30/71. *J. H. G.*—The crystals in the sample of clay are quartz. The Colour of the Bricks made from clay depends mainly on the percentage of iron present in conjunction with organic matter. Yellow clays contain hydrated sesquioxide of iron; this, on ignition, forms anhydrous sesquioxide, which is red. Red clays contain anhydrous sesquioxide of iron, and the colour is merely intensified on burning. Grey clays containing iron pyrites, lose sulphur with formation of the sesquioxide, and become red on ignition; those containing ferrous carbonate also become red. When less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of iron is present various shades of cream and buff result. Organic matters carbonate and oxide of lime and magnesia, have a reducing action on the ferric oxide, and if the heat used in burning bricks is too high, combination between the iron and silica takes place, with consequent reduction in the colour.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

37/25. Makers of face-powder paper.

36/25. Makers of cheap fancy boxes for bottles of perfume.

38/24. Address of agents for paraffin heating-stove stamped "Star Heater," believed to be of American manufacture.

40/25. British agents for Tar-tar soap, made by Proctor & Gamble, of Cincinnati, U.S.A.

A Botanical Lament.

By A COWPERIAN ADMIRER.

I'm appalled by the words I behold,
My feelings I dare not express:
As I gaze at their numbers untold,
I'm convinced I shall never progress.
O Botany! where is the charm
Professors can see in thy face?
Rather plough up the soil on a farm,
Than be ploughed as a Minor disgrace.

Though I work through the hours of the day,
And borrow some hours from the night,
Yet the break of the dawn will betray,
That the knowledge I've mastered is slight.
And exams, looming dimly ahead,
My fate in them all is foreseen.
Oh, were I the Kaiser instead,
I would burn ev'ry volume of "Green."

O Algae! O grim Thallophyte!
Ye lichens, ye mosses, and ferns;
Ye horrors that haunt me by night,
And remain when the daylight returns;
Ye plants that must each have a class,
Ye terms that have wearied my brain,
Oh! had I no Minor to pass,
I'd never look at them again.

W. H. A.

PUTTING PARAFFIN INTO MINERAL-WATER BOTTLES.—Mr. Richard Smith, aerated-water manufacturer, Greenock, took action under the Merchandise-marks Act against Mr. John Macnaught, oil-merchant, Greenock, in the local Sheriff Court, to restrain him from supplying customers with paraffin oil, turpentine, &c., in bottles bearing his trade-mark. Sheriff Glegg, after hearing counsel, gave his decision this week for the defendant. He said filling bottles with paraffin oil is different from the case of a maker collecting other people's bottles and filling them with aerated water of his own manufacture. The person who obtains a bottle from an aerated-water manufacturer no doubt commits a breach of contract with him, but there is no duty on a person in the position of the defender to examine the bottles presented to him for the purpose of being filled. The bottle is in the custody of the customer; it is the customer's bottle, and the defender does not acquire it,

Coming Events.

Notices of forthcoming meetings are inserted in this section free of charge. Secretaries should send such notices to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., so that they may be received not later than Wednesday of the week of publication; if later, by telegram to "Chemicus London."

Monday, October 28.

Imperial Institute, Kensington, W., at 8.30 P.M. Rev. J. Berry on "New Zealand."

Tuesday, October 29.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Powolny's Rooms, Bond Street, Leeds, at 7.30 P.M. Annual meeting to be followed by a high tea at 8.15 and music.

Wednesday, October 30

Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association. Smoking concert at the Albert Hotel, at 9 P.M.

Society of Chemical Industry (Nottingham Section), University College, Nottingham, at 7 P.M. Discussion on Mr. A. Adam's paper on "The Heat-producing Power of Fuel," and a paper by Dr. J. G. Parker on "The Effect of Extracts Containing Sodium Bisulphite on Leather."

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Park Hotel, Cardiff. First annual *conversazione*. A capital musical programme has been arranged, and Mr. R. Drane is lending for the occasion an interesting exhibition of antiquities. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, can be had from Mr. W. J. Sanders, Queen Street, Cardiff.

Public and Poor-law Dispensers' Association, St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, Ludgate Circus, E.C., at 8 P.M. Opening address by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 9.15 P.M. The first meeting of the twenty-fourth session. Inaugural address by Mr. J. G. Selater (President), "The Pharmacist in Literature." Second presentation of prizes.

Thursday, October 31.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, W., at 8.30 P.M. The Frankland Memorial Lecture will be delivered by Professor H. E. Armstrong.

Barnsley and District Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Barnsley, at 6.30 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 P.M. Impromptu discussion.

Friday, November 1.

Society of Chemical Industry (Manchester Section), Victoria Hotel, 7 P.M. Dr. Grossmann on "Novelty in Patents according to German Law."

MESSRS. BURGONE, BURBIDGE & Co.'s Cricket Club sixth annual smoking-concert is to be held at the Holborn Town Hall, on Friday, November 8, at 7.15, for 7.45 P.M. Tickets, price 1s. each, may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. E. King, 12 and 16 Coleman Street, E.C. These concerts have hitherto been the biggest things of the kind in the drug-trade.

THE FIRST MEETING of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry is to take place on November 4. Professor Ramsay will read a paper on "The Estimation of Free Oxygen in Sewage Effluents," Mr. Watson Smith on "Phthalic Glyceride," and Mr. A. J. Smith "Some Notes on the Manufacture of Varnish by the Pressure Process."

THE FOLLOWING LECTURES will be given at the Royal Victoria Hall, Waterloo Road, S.E., during November on Tuesdays, at 8.30:—October 29, Dr. R. D. Roberts, "A Wonderful Water-way, the Grand Canon of Colorado." November 5, Mr. A. W. Porter, "Lightning and other Forms of the Electric Discharge." November 12, Mr. J. D. Gilbert, "The Work of the Fire-brigade." November 19, Mr. W. A. Shrubsole, "A Holiday Ramble in Hungary." November 26, Dr. A. W. Crossley, "Student-life in Germany."

THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD will, on October 31, open a free exhibition of scientific apparatus, at the Examination Hall, Victoria Embankment, constructed by pupils and teachers for the purpose of teaching and illustrating some of the branches of experimental science. Among the exhibits, which will number 200, will be found induction-coils, telegraph-instruments, motors, voltmeters and galvanometers, used in the teaching of magnetism and electricity; Boyle's tubes and balances, for chemistry; lantern and microscopic slides for botany and physiology, and many others for use in the teaching of mechanics, sound, light, and heat.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C. : October 23.

THE chief feature of interest this week has been the collapse of the sulphonal convention, consequent on the failure to draw the "outsider." A substantial reduction in codeine is also announced, the decline being partly due to the appearance of another maker of synthetic codeine. Quinine shows no important movement in second hands, but there is a firmer undertone, sellers being reserved, and to-day the German makers advanced quotations $\frac{1}{2}$ d. There was good competition at the small bark-sale on Tuesday, and prices were fully 10 per cent. higher. Fine tragacanth is now very scarce, and considerably higher prices are asked. Ergot keeps firm, and is tending dearer. New saffron is likely to be cheaper, owing to good crop-prospects. The following are the principal changes of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Benzoin Cinchona Cusparia Gamhier Pimento Quinine Sarsaparilla (native) Senna	Ammonia sulphate Ergot	Kino Menthol	Codeine Colocynth Oil, anise star Shellac Sulphonal

Arrivals.

The following drugs, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 17 to 23 (both inclusive):—Benzoin, 30 cs.; calumba (@ Aden), 157; camphor (@ Havre), 33 cs.; cardamoms, 73; caraway-seed, 85; castor oil, (Ital.) 35 cs., (E.I.) 97, (Berg.) 29; chamomiles, 10; cinchona, (@ Amsterdam) 66, (@ Ceylon) 12, (@ Payta) 100 serons, (@ Mollendo) 3; cinnamon oil (Ceylon), 13; cod-liver oil, (@ Rotterdam) 55 cs., (@ Hamburg) 50 hrls.; coriander seed, 100; cumin-seed, 25; drugs, (@ Trieste) 289, (@ Fiume) 26; (@ Catania) 24; ergot (Span.), 3; essential oils (@ Messina), 138 pkgs.; galangal, 200 bls.; gum arabic, (@ Aden) 48, (@ Marseilles) 60; honey (Chil.), 44; ipecacuanha (@ Hamburg), 8; liquorice juice (@ Catania), 42 cs.; liquorice-root (@ Catania), 40 cs.; manna (@ Palermo), 10 cs.; musk (@ Calcutta), 1; mustard oil, 90; mustard oil, 20 drums; nutmegs, 114 cs.; opium, (@ Calcutta) 50 pkgs., (@ Antwerp) 154 cs.; orris (Ital.), 142; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg), 20 cs.; orange-peel (@ Catania), 45; rhubarb, 59 cs.; squills, 10; sulphur, (@ Catania) 2,790 bags, (*in tr.*) 59 hrls.; sandalwood (@ Bombay), 3,530 bags; sarsaparilla (@ Hamburg), 29; senna, (Tinn.) 51, (@ Suez) 109; shellac (@ Calcutta), 183; button lac, 170; tamarinds (@ Calcutta), 100 cks.; turmeric (@ Calcutta), 11 bls.; wax, bees', (@ W.C.A.) 72 bdl., (@ Port Montt.) 10, (Chil.) 22; wax, unenumerated, (@ Trieste) 34, (@ Hamburg) 103.

The Drug Catalogues.

Messrs. Jenkin & Phillips, the first selling brokers at the drug-auctions to-day, announced that fact by printing the numeral 1 in large type at the head of their catalogue. If all the other brokers were to do likewise by printing their rotation number, it would greatly facilitate the handling of the catalogues.

Californian Borax.

At the instance of the State Mining Bureau of California Professor G. E. Bailey is to report on the borax-industry. He

will go to Ventura County and investigate that section in relation to its borax-deposits, and after visiting Salton and portions of San Bernardino County will proceed to Death Valley, where he will examine the horax and nitrate deposits. A report will afterwards be issued.

Heavy Chemicals.

The general conditions of the heavy-chemical market remain largely unchanged from those mentioned in recent reports, and there is nothing new and of special importance to be recorded. Demand all round keeps up well, and values are mostly maintained and without fluctuation.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder and caustic soda continue to move well, and are firm. The heavy demand for ammonia alkali shows no signs of falling off. Chlorates are rather easier, whilst saltcake has a distinctly firmer tone.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is somewhat quiet for prompt, but has an advancing tendency for forward. Nominal quotations are as last given.

BROWN ACETATE OF LIME with continued brisk demand has advanced, and is now quoted 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, c.i.f.

BENZOLS are steady at unchanged rate of 9*½*d. for 50 and 90 per cent., but are quoted at 10*d.* for November-December delivery.

LEAD-PRODUCTS have scarcely maintained their firmer tone, although demand keeps fairly steady. White sugar of lead, 23*l.* 10*s.*, less 2*½* per cent. Glasgow; brown sugar of lead, 18*l.* 10*s.* per ton, less 2*½* per cent. Glasgow; nitrate of lead, 23*l.* to 23*l.* 5*s.* per ton, less 2*½* per cent. Glasgow.

BICHROMATES OF POTASH AND SODA continue their downward course, and quotations are again lower since last quoted. For English and Scotch deliveries prices are respectively 3*½*d. and 2*¾*d. per lb., less 11 per cent. Glasgow. For export, $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. lower, and net therat.

ALUMINA PRODUCTS are in fair request, mostly at unaltered values. Crystal alum, loose lump, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton; lump in tierces, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton; ground in bags, 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Sulphate of alumina, pure white and of best qualities, practically free of iron, 85*s.* to 92*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in ordinary casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs, Aluminous cake 55*s.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and aluminio-ferrie 57*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.*, according to condition and quality. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength, 11*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.* 5*s.* per ton, in casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per cwt., according to quantity. Hydrate of alumina, purest pulp, dried, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 38*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.; in casks and ground, 38*s.* to 39*s.* per cwt. Aluminate of soda, highest strength Al_2O_3 , and carbonate of alumina, 35*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quantity and package.

Liverpool Drug Market.

Liverpool, October 23.

CASTOR OIL.—The value of good seconds Calcutta is steady at 3*¼*d. per lb. in store, the quay parcels having been cleared out of the way. Forward quotations show no sign of weakening, but very little business is passing at present rates. English and French first-pressure are selling at 3*½*d. to 3*¾*d., and second-pressure English and French is moving off at 3*d.* to 3*⅞*d., several small transactions taking place at the latter figure.

HONEY.—Our report last week should have read that 300 barrels Pile 3 Chilian had been sold at 18*s.* per cwt. Pile X is worth 30*s.* to 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. During the past week a further 329 barrels of Pile 3 Chilian have been sold at 18*s.* per cwt.

BEEWAX.—Sales of Chilian have been made at 6*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* (20 bags) to 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 13 bales Sierra Leone have been sold at 5*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* per cwt. Thirty sacks Chilian mixed grey and yellow realised 7*l.* per cwt.

GRAINS OF PARADISE.—A further small sale is recorded at 72*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

QUILLAIA.—A sale of several tons is reported at 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton, but holders, generally speaking, are firm at 13*l.*

AFRICAN GINGER.—The stock in first hands is exhausted, and 40*s.* per cwt. is now asked for the small stock available.

TURPENTINE is dearer at 28*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED.—The stock of this is much reduced in compass, and 35*s.* per quarter may be taken as the value of good hright Turkish.

LINSEED OIL continues in a strong position, and Liverpool make in export casks has advanced 6*d.* per cwt., sellers now asking 33*s.* to 33*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., according to quality.

GUM ACACIA.—The business done during the week has been limited to small lots, and 40*s.* was paid for 10 serons hard amber sorts. The recent advance has been fully maintained.

SULPHATE OF COPPER is unsteady at 21*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 21*l.* 10*s.* per ton, showing a nervous sympathy with the movements in the price of copper.

FENUGREEK SEEDS.—Slow of sale at 8*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

WAX, CARNAUBA.—A small business has been done in grey

Maranham at 55s. per cwt.; holders also accepted 57s. 6d. for 20 bags low medium, and 67s. 6d. for 9 bags fair middling quality. JABORANDI is unchanged, buyers waiting arrival of the new crop.

German Drug Market.

Hamburg, October 22.

Our drug-market shows a little more life; several articles, such as camphor, ergot of rye, shellac, &c., meet with considerably more interest from buyers.

ALOE (CAPE) continue firm at 65m. per 100 kilos.

AGAR-AGAR meets with a good inquiry at firm prices.

ANTIMONY is tending firmer at 28½m. per 100 kilos.

ANISEED (RUSSIAN) remains still very firm, new crop being held at 43m. per 100 kilos.

BALSAM PERU continues firm at 12m. per kilo.

CAMPHOR (REFINED) meets with a firm market and good demand; spot delivery is quoted 435m, and for forward delivery 445m. per 100 kilos. is asked.

CANTHARIDES is very firm and little offering; new Russian held at 515m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO-BARK is dull; the demand remains small, while fresh supplies have arrived. To-day's quotation is 68m. per 100 kilos.

CORIANDER-SEED for spot delivery is scarce, and held at 21m. per 100 kilos, while shipment from Mogador is quoted 19½m. per 100 kilos.

CEVADILLA SEED is quiet, at 78m. per 100 kilos.

ERGOT OF RYE is very firm; for Spanish 365m. to 375m. is wanted, and 350m. per 100 kilos. for Russian.

FENUGREEK—Spot delivery is scarce at 15½m. per 100 kilos.

IRECACUANHA.—Cartagena firmly held at 15m, and Rio at 25m. per kilo.

HONEY is steady, with more demand.

MENTHOL.—Spot delivery is very scarce, at 32m. per kilo.; but November-December shipment can be bought to-day at 28m. to 27½m. per kilo.

QUININE is still unchanged, at 29m. per kilo.

SENEGA is still scarce here, at 540m. per 100 kilos. for Western. SHELLAC has advanced considerably; second orange is now quoted at 210m. per 100 kilos.

OILS (FIXED).—Cod-liver oil is quiet and lower, with non-congealing oil at 61m. per barrel. Castor oil neglected. Linseed oil firmer.

OILS (ESSENTIAL) are quiet, and unchanged.

American Drug Market.

New York, October 15.

The drug-market is fairly active, but transactions are mostly of a jobbing nature. The position of senega is exciting considerable interest.

ALOE.—Curaçoa is jobbing at 3½c. to 4c., and Cape at 5½c. to 6c. per lb.

BALSAM PERU is firmer, at \$1.30 to \$1.40 per lb.

BALSAM TOLU is strong at 35c. to 35½c., but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

BEESEWAX.—Very little is offered, and the market is strong at 30c. to 31c. for ordinary pure.

CINCHONIDINE is in better demand, and prices are a little higher, at 26c. to 27c. Stocks are light.

GAMBAGE has sold freely at from 53c. to 55c., and quotations have advanced to 57½c. for prime quality pipe.

GOLDEN-SEAL.—Demand has improved and 55c. has been paid for good root. Dealers mostly ask 58c. to 60c., but small parcels are still available at 55c.

IPECAC.—Rio is in light supply at \$2.70 to \$2.80, and Cartagena is firmer at \$1.70.

MENTHOL is scarce at \$3.90, though small amounts have sold at a lower figure.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT.—Bulk oil is strong at \$1.60, and the tendency is still upward. HGH has advanced to \$1.90.

OPTUM.—Absence of demand has resulted in a decline to \$3.12½.

SARSAPARILLA.—Mexican is quiet at 7c. to 7½c., and Honduras at 23c.

SENEGA is in a very strong position, with every indication of extreme prices. Stocks are wholly insufficient to supply requirements, and there is little probability of further amounts being dug, owing to the rains in Manitoba and refusal of diggers to collect root in the North-Western States. Sales have been made at 52½c. for export, and none is now obtainable below 57c. Should any demand spring up the market is pretty certain to jump to a high figure.

TRAGACANTH.—Fine-grade Aleppo is scarce, and has sold at 62½c., and 65c. now seems to be the inside price. Offerings are very limited.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, October 24, 10.20 A.M.:—The sales of opium for the week ended Wednesday amount to 60 cases. The richer

varieties sold at 9s. 4d. per lb., and current talequale at 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. per lb., f.o.b. The market continues steady.

NEW YORK, October 24:—The market here is active. American oil of peppermint in bulk is now quoted \$1.70 per lb., and HGH at \$2 per lb. Menthol is very scarce at \$4.25 per lb. Western senega-root is very strong at 57c. per lb.; on the other hand, balsam of tolu is easier at 33c., and 24s. will buy round buchu-leaves, which are also easier. Jalap is quiet at 12c. per lb.

HAMBURG, October 24, 2.15 A.M.:—Ergot of rye is advancing. Spanish is now quoted at 375m. per 100 kilos, and Russian 350m. For lycopodium 450n. has been paid. Refined camphor is firm at 430m, second-hands.

London Markets.

ACID CITRIC.—The Acting Vice-Consul at Messina reports that the yield of Sicilian acid declined over 50 per cent. in 1900, falling from 2,183 to 983 cwt. These figures were furnished by the British firm of Messrs. Nascio, Aveline & Co., the sole firm within the Vice-Consular district of Messina, and, until very lately, in all Sicily, who manufacture citric acid.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current quotations:—Barks, Angostura, 90s. per cwt.; Wahoo of root, 9d. per lb. Witch-hazel (*Hamamelidis*), 2d. and 2½d. per lb. Herbs, Lobelia, pressed, 5d.; loose, 3½d. Leaves, Damiana, 5d. Deer-tongue, 2½d.; wintergreen, 3d. Roots, golden-seal, 2s. 6d.; mandrake, 24s.; blood, 3d.; spigelia, 10d. per lb. All the above are quoted c.i.f. terms.

ARROWROOT.—At auction good Bermuda was bought in at 1s. 6d. per lb.

BALSAM CANADA is still scarce. One importer expects an arrival shortly, for which he asks 2s. 6d. per lb. net in casks of 3 cwt.

CINCHONA.—There was a good demand in auction on Tuesday, and the bulk of the offerings, which were small, sold at an advance of fully 10 per cent. on the last London auctions, the average unit being 1½d. to 1¾d. per lb., against 1¾d. to 1½d. unit last sale. High-testing barks met with strong competition, and there was a brisk demand at 2d. to 3d. per lb. higher prices for the Calisaya-bark, which comprised the greater part of the auctions.

The following were the quantities of bark offered and sold by the various brokers:—

	Packages offered.	Packages sold.
South American (Calisaya) ...	943	943
Ceylon cinchona ...	240	197
Java cinchona ...	282	209
East Indian cinchona ..	142	133
African cinchona ...	140	140
	1,747	1,622

The following are the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:—

	Lbs.
The American and Italian factories ...	70,480
The Mannheim and Amsterdam factories ...	34,858
The Imperial factory ...	29,482
The Brunswick factory ...	25,418
Messrs. Howards & Sons ...	13,516
The Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories ...	10,661
The Paris factory ...	3,215
Druggists, &c. ...	16,005
Total quantity sold ...	203,635
Bought in or withdrawn ...	23,536
Total quantity offered ...	227,171

The prices paid were as under:—
SOUTH AMERICAN.—Bolivian cultivated Calisaya, ordinary to good quill, from 4¾d. to 9¾d. per lb.

WEST COAST AFRICAN.—Fair quill, 6½d. to 7½d.; broken quill and chips, 7½d. per lb.

JAVA.—Ledgeriana, original stem, 4½d. to 1s. 6½d.; branch, 5d. to 7½d.; root, 4¾d.; red, original stem, 3½d., and root, 4¾d. to 8d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Ordinary to good red stem chips, 2¾d. to 5½d.; ordinary renewed ditto, 2½d. to 3½d.; twigs, 1¾d. to 1¾d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Officialis, good stem chips and shavings, 6½*d.*; ordinary to fair, 3½*d.* to 4½*d.*; good rich renewed ditto, 8½*d.* per lb.; Succirubra, ordinary stem chips, 3½*d.*; bold quill, 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* per lb.

The auction to be held at Amsterdam on November 7 will consist of 6,601 bales and 319 cases, amounting to 6,920 packages, and weighing 605,609 kilos. A supplementary catalogue will also be published.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auctions to be held in Amsterdam on November 5 will consist of 80 tons Van Houten's, 1½ tons Helm, 16 tons De Jong, and 6½ tons Mignon, while on the same date in London 100 tons Cadbury's brand will be offered.

CODEINE has been reduced 1*s.* 8*d.* per oz. for pure, makers now quoting 11*s.* 3*d.* for not less than 300-oz. lots.

COLCHICUM-SEED is exceedingly scarce on this market, and, in the absence of sellers, it is difficult to give quotations.

COLOCYNTH.—A Trieste report, dated October 16, states that only a few cases of new goods have arrived so far, and owners appear to have higher ideas as to prices this year.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—It is probable that owing to the large wine crop in Italy this year, prices may be even lower than they are now.

ERGOT.—The firmness reported last week continues, and it is said there is very little now left in Spain. From 1*s.* 7¾*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for new Spanish, according to dealer. In auction 3 bags of sound new Spanish sold at 1*s.* 8*d.*

GALLS.—Persian blue continues in good demand, with sales of second-hand lots at 6*s.*, and holders now ask 67*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. A Trieste report, dated October 16, states that all grades are very firm, on reports of short crops. Blue Aleppy galls have advanced to 65*s.*, c. and f. Blue Smyrna is quoted 62*s.*, and Morea is in fairly good supply, but firm, at 29*s.*, all gross for net.

GAMBIER.—For cubes 36*s.* is now the asking price.

GAMBOGE is still very scarce, and commands high prices. For fine bone-dry pipe of nice orange fracture, suitable for grinding, 14*i.* is wanted.

GENTIAN.—Good root has sold at 17*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in quantity, but for single bales 18*s.* is asked; from 14*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.*, c.i.f., is quoted, according to quality.

GUARANA has been very scarce for many months: from 3*s.* to 3*s.* 3*d.* per lb. spot is quoted by one holder.

GUM ARABIC.—Australian gum is lower, some 20 tons dark red glassy having changed hands at 15*s.* per cwt.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Italian of the new crop can be had at 8*s.* per cwt. c.i.f.

MANNA.—Best flake is now quoted 3*s.* per lb. c.i.f. The exports of manna from Palermo during 1900 amounted to 109,000 kilos., and for the first six months of 1901, to 33,000 kilos. From Messina 3,868 kilos. were shipped in 1900.

MENTHOL.—The market has an easier tone at from 15*s.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb.; possibly 14*s.* 9*d.* would buy a case. For September-October shipment 14*s.* is quoted, and 13*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f. for October-November.

OIL, CAJUPUT.—Best quality is quoted 2*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, but for five-case lots possibly 2*s.* 4½*d.* would be taken.

OIL, CASSIA.—Values are unchanged at from 2*s.* 3*d.* to 3*s.* according to analysis. There is no demand.

OIL, CASTOR.—The quotation for Calcutta seconds is 3¼*d.* to 3½*d.* per lb.

OIL, CITRONELLA, is steady, at 9¼*d.* to 10*d.* per lb., spot for commercial quality.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—There is more inquiry this week, and one agent reports business in finest Lofoten oil at 65*s.* per cwt., c.i.f. Inferior quality is being offered at 60*s.*, spot. Our Bergen correspondent writes on October 19 that the market for best Lofoten cod liver oil has a firmer tendency at 61*s.* per barrel f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from these to

date amount to 10,598 barrels against 7,664 barrels last year.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Very firm, at 7½*d.* per oz., spot.

OIL, LIME.—Two cases West Indian distilled were held in auction at from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*; and hand-pressed at 6*s.*

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Advices and cables from the other side continue to report a strong and advancing market for American. Here it is still possible to buy HGH at 8*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

OPIUM.—Very quiet. There are sellers of Persian at 11*s.* per lb. on the spot, but no buyers. For forward delivery offers of 10*s.* 6*d.* are now being asked for.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 19.—The sales during the past week amount to 18 cases "druggists," at 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* per lb. Market is quietly steady, at 8*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* 4*d.* for ordinary "druggist" grades. A speculator bought 10 cases at the latter price. There does not appear to be much chance of further decline, not even if buyers continue for some time longer to be as reserved as they have been recently. Everything taken into consideration, bottom appears to have been touched, and any change should be for the better.

SMYRNA, October 12.—This week we have not telegraphed, as our market was altogether stationary, there being no sales and no change whatever. Since Thursday, however, 8 cases of old material have changed hands, and we have had a few showers of rain, which have been pretty general all over the country.

POTASHES are firm at 25*s.* for firsts and 24*s.* for seconds. Montreal pearl is 40*s.* per cwt.

POTASH PERMANGANATE.—It is reported that there is a likelihood of competition being less keen in this article in future, as two of the principal makers have arrived at an understanding in order to prevent such excessive price-cutting. It is also asserted that several of the smaller makers have ceased to manufacture owing to the introduction of electrolytic methods, against which they are powerless to compete. Meanwhile there is no actual change in values, and small crystals can be obtained at from 34*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt., according to quantity.

QUICKSILVER is unchanged at 9*i.* per bottle from importers.

QUININE.—After closing easier again last week, the second-hand market assumed a firmer tone on Tuesday, there being few sellers. Business has been done at 1*s.* 1¾*d.* for December, and at from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 2¼*d.* for March, but to-day the market is again firmer, with buyers at 1*s.* 2¼*d.* for December, and 1*s.* 2½*d.* for March. The spot price is 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 2¼*d.* for good German brands in bulk. The makers of B. & S. quinine advanced their quotation ½*d.* per oz. to 1*s.* 2½*d.* on Wednesday, and the other German makers followed suit to-day. Whiffens have also advanced to 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, but Howards make no alteration. P. & G. (French) is also quoted at this figure.

SAFFRON.—The new crop, which promises well, is about a fortnight earlier than usual, and already it is being offered in small quantities at 26*s.* 6*d.* per lb. net for best Valencia.

ST. IGNATIUS BEANS.—Business has been done this week at 4½*d.* per lb. The article has been very scarce for many months.

SENEGA.—Business has been done at 2*s.* 5*d.* per lb., c.i.f. Spot is unchanged at 2*s.* 5*d.* also. One of the principal dealers in senega at the primary sources writes us on October 12 that his entire stock of senega, including stuff in transit, amounts to 1,700 lbs. only. He offers this quantity in compressed bales at 60*c.* per lb. for acceptance by wire, shipment next week, less freight, draft against documents, subject to being unsold.

SERPENTARY is quoted 1*s.* 8½*d.*, c.i.f., by an importer.

SHELLAC.—The speculative interest in this article has died away to a certain extent, the market last week closing at a further decline, fair Second Orange TF selling on a basis of 95*s.* to 96*s.* per cwt. spot. Futures also closed dull and easier. This week, the holidays in Calcutta have interfered with business, but large spot sales are recorded on the basis of 95*s.* for TN, and good firsts Button has sold at 100*s.* A. C. Garnet is scarce and quoted 100*s.* Futures have fluctuated 3*s.* to 4*s.*, but the tone is firmer and sellers are very reserved. November delivery has sold at 95*s.* 6*d.* to

97s., December 98s., January 98s. 6d. to 99s., March at 99s. to 100s. At auction on Tuesday, small supply of 358 chests were offered of which 180 sold with good competition fair TN being quoted 95s. to 93s. per cwt. The following prices were paid:—Second Orange good palish block 96s. to 97s. fair reddish free 95s. to 96s., middling cakey red 93s. to 94s., dark living cakey to blocky 89s. Button common third block 75s. The Calcutta price is 8s. lower this week. To-day higher prices than the above have been paid for "futures." An article on the presence of resin in shellac and its detection, by Mr. E. J. Parry, is printed on page 689.

SPICES—At auction on Wednesday all the parcels of Cochín *Ginger* were bought in; medium and small cut at 65s., small cut at 55s., bold rough at 55s., and Calcut brown rough at 42s. per cwt., but privately the market for washed rough Cochín is dearer with business at 43s. to 44s. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for ordinary rough limes. Jamaica sold at 41s. 6d. per cwt. for dark lean, at 44s. for dull washed, and at 52s. for fair washed. Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at 4d. to 4½d. per lb. for ordinary dark. The speculative market has recovered the decline noted last week, and is firm at 4d. per lb. for January-March delivery. *Pimento* is dearer; greyish sold at 3½d., rather stalky at 3¾d., and fair at 3½d. per lb. There was a good competition for Nyassaland *Chillies*; good red sold at 47s. to 49s., and fine at 56s. to 56s. 6d. per cwt. *Capsicums* slow; ordinary stalky East India were bought in at 18s. per cwt., 11s. being the best bid. *Cinnamon-chips* sold at 2½d. per lb. for fair, and at 2½d. for dark. *Pepper* quiet, but steady; Singapore black was held for 6d. per lb. Penang white was bought in at 8½d. per lb. for a parcel of good unlimed. Singapore white sold at 9½d. per lb. for good fair.

SULPHONAL—The failure of the combination of the three German makers to bring in the "outsider" has led to the dissolution of the convention, with the result that there has been a slump in the article, for which the "outsider" is supposed to be responsible. The current market-price is now 7s. 6d. per lb., at which Riedel's brand is obtainable in small quantities, but up to the present no price is quoted for Bayer's make.

TRAGACANTH—The better qualities, which are exceedingly scarce, have advanced about 20s. per cwt., but the lower grades are still easy. Two steamers, with fair consignments, are close at hand. The current quotations are as follows:—Firsts, 15l. 10s. to 16l.; seconds, 13l. to 15l.; thirds, 11l. to 12l. 10s.; and fourths, 9l. to 10l. 10s. per cwt. There has been a good business to the U.S.A. this week, and the market is bare of fine.

TURNERIC—Small sales of Bengal have been made at 17s. 6d. per cwt. Madras is quiet, and to effect sales the importers are willing to accept lower prices.

WAX, JAPANESE—The price for good pale squares on the spot is 34s., which figure has been paid.

London Drug-auctions.

THE auctions to-day comprised new goods in the importers' hands and taken altogether there was a fair demand. Tinnevely senna bulked largely, and was the feature of the sale, there being very strong competition from the home and export buyers. Rio *ipeacuanha* was very firmly held with a small business, but Cartagena was neglected. Benzoin advanced 2s. 6d. for fine quality; cardamoms were about steady, there being no demand for fine. Jamaica honey was slow of sale; staraniseed oil dropped 3d. per lb.; rhubarb was of little interest; native Jamaica sarsaparilla was dearer, and there was a good demand for Jamaica and Madagascar wax at full prices. The following table shows the goods offered and sold publicly:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Albumen	33	0	Buchu	16	4
Aloes—			Calabar-beans	3	3*
Curaçao (bxs.) ...	100	10	Calumba	50	0
Ambergris	4	1	Canella alba	12	0
Argol (Cape)	7	7	Cantharides	3	1
Balsam copaiba ...	3	0	Cardamoms	136	114
Peru	6	0	Cascarilla	38	5
Tolu	17	0	Cinchona	5	5
Benzoin—			Colocynth	2	2
Suratna	99	42	Coca leaves (Ceyl.) ..	12	12

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Cuttlefish-bone ...	23	23	Oil—		
Elaterium	1	0	lime (W.I.)	6	0
Elemi	10	0	mandarin	4	0
Ergot	23	3	Orchella-weed	42	42*
Gum acacia	7	0	Rhubarb	25	17
Honey (Australian) ..	121	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Calif.	20	0	(grey)	43	28
Jamaica	85	26	(Lima)	11	11
Ipecacuanha—			(Native)	3	3
Cartagena	38	0	Senna, Alexandrian ..	4	0
Rio	42	3	Tinnevely	587	587
Kino	29	5	Strophanthus	14	0
Kola	17	17	Tamarinds (W.I.) ..	7	0
Lime-juice	7	6	Vanillon	1	0
Liquorice-powder ..	20	0	Vermilion	2	0
Musk (Cabardine) ..	1	0	Wax (bees')—		
Myrrh	4	4	Australian	11	0
Oil—			East Indian	23	0
anise, star	25	25	Jamaica	38	38
bay	2	0	Morocco	23	0
cinnamon	9	0	Madagascar	294	294
eucalyptus	26	9	Zanzibar	225	18

* Sold privately

ALOES—Curaçao was the only description offered, of which a few boxes sold at 21s. per cwt. for fair livery, part drossy.

AMBERGRIS—Of 4 packages shown, 1 tin of 34 oz. sold at 5l. per oz. for good grey broken pieces, of nice flavour, two-thirds pale and one-third slightly grey. For one piece weighing 77 oz., but with no flavour, 85s. was the limit, a bid of 84s. being rejected.

ARGOL—Cape sold at 40s. for good pinky; and 45s. for dusty grey.

BALSAM PERU—The limit in auction for good thick was 6s. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU—For 17 cases of small tins of good reddish balsam 1s. 3d. was refused, the parcel being bought in at 1s. 7d. per lb.

BENZONIN—Sumatra was in good demand, and about 2s. 6d. per cwt. dearer to-day. Altogether 42 cases of good seconds, well packed with small to bold almonds, and with good storax flavour, sold at from 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Very false-packed Sumatra thirds were bought in at 5l. 5s. per cwt.

BUCHU sold at unchanged prices, 4 bales out of 16 offered realising 11½d. per lb. for good green round leaf.

CALABAR-BEANS—Three bags catalogued for auction were sold previously; privately business has been done at 9½d. per lb. It is said that the makers of eserine are eager buyers.

CANTHARIDES—A case of good bright Russian flies sold at 2s. 5d. per lb., net.

CARDAMOMS were about steady, but fine grades were too highly limited, and did not sell publicly. Mysore sold as follows:—Medium to bold pale, 2s. 11d.; bold medium pale, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.; medium pale, 2s. 3d.; small to medium pale, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 1d.; small pale, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; very small pale, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.; medium splits, 1s. 6d.; brown splits and pickings, 1s. 5d.; and seeds from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 4d. per lb., according to quality.

CASCARILLA—Of a parcel of 33 bales, 5 sold at 45s. for fair lean.

COCA-LEAVES—Fair to good bright green Ceylon sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

COLOCYNTH sold cheaply, 2 cases of fair palish Spanish apple from Almeria bringing 10½d. per lb.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE—A parcel of 23 packages of dull brown and very much broken bone sold at 1d. per lb.

ELEMI—Ten cases of Pile II. rather dirty gum were bought in at 7l. per cwt.

HONEY—Slow of sale and neglected, although there was a fair selection of Jamaica on offer. Three cases fair syrupy sold at 19s., and 3 casks of dark thick sold at 16s. 6d. Thirteen cases and barrels of very dark and dirty liquid realised 16s. to 17s. 6d., and thick brownish in cases, 20s. per cwt. Twenty cases of nice pale-orange syrupy Californian were held at 37s. 6d. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Rio was very firmly held, although only 3 bales were disposed of at 11s. 4d. per lb. for selected. The limits for ordinary lean to fair bold ran from 11s. 1d. to 11s. 3d. No Cartagena was disposed of. Nine bags of clean bold were held for 6s. 9d. per lb., and for 20 bales (part of a consignment of fifty previously shipped from London, and rejected by the Customs authorities at New York) no bids were forthcoming. The *Thames*, from Monte Video, has arrived with 24 packages of drugs.

KINO.—In auction 3 packages of rather dull Cochin grain from Bombay sold at 1s. per lb., and 2 packages of siftings at 6d. and 9d. Another broker held 10 cases of better quality at 1s. 3d.

KOLA.—A parcel of 12 bags good sound washed West Indian, part slightly mouldy, sold at 3d. to 3½d. per lb., and for 2 packages of low and mouldy 2½d. per lb. was paid. From another catalogue 3 bags sold at 3½d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—Six casks of unworked juice of poor flavour from Dutch Guiana sold at 9d. per gal.

MYRRH.—Fair clean sorts, but rather dark, from Trieste sold at 75s. per cwt.

OIL, ANISE, STAR.—The actual market-value of this article was tested to-day, when a parcel of 25 cases of guaranteed genuine, according to Umney's analysis, were knocked down at 4s. 9d. per lb. It is said that the Mincing Lane firm which recently failed had made several contracts at a c.i.f. price for forward delivery, and it is doubtful when the stuff will be shipped if shipped at all.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Four cases of Portuguese oil sold, without reserve, at from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

RHUBARB.—The offerings of to-day consisted new-crop high-dried root, 17 cases of which sold at 6d. to 6½d. per lb. for good round rough Native with 7/8 pinky and 1/8 grey and dark fracture. Small to bold flat high-dried was bought in at 10d. The s.s. *Stentor* has arrived from Shanghai with 59 cases, which were not landed in time to be offered to-day.

SARSAPARILLA.—Of 20 bales grey Jamaica offered 3 sold at 1s. 5d. for sound fibrous, and 1s. 2d. for damaged. From another catalogue 9 bales of grey Jamaica, apparently mixed with Guayaquil, sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Eleven bales Lima-Jamaica sold at 1s. 2d. for sound, and 11½d. to 1s. for damaged, and 3 bales good red Native-Jamaica realised 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

SENNA.—Tinnevely leaf sold with strong competition from both home and export buyers. The finer grades realised long prices, where the colour was exceptionally green, and medium and lower grades were full up. Sixpence per lb. was paid for good green leaf—valued at 3½d. to 4d. before the auction. The following prices were paid:—Fair to good greenish leaf, 3¾d. to 6d.; small to medium greenish, 2½d. to 3½d.; and ordinary yellowish and specky, 1¾d. to 2½d. per lb. Pods sold at 1½d. to 2d. The s.s. *Egypt* is due Saturday, with 400 bales Tinnevely leaf.

STROPHANTHUS.—Privately a good business has recently been done in green Kombé-seed at slightly below 4s. 6d. per lb. In auction about 14 bags were offered and bought in.

VERMILION.—Chinese (Wingkat brand) was limited at 3s. 2d. per lb., a bid of 3s. being refused.

WAX, BEES.—Jamaica was in good demand, at from 8l. to 8l. 5s. (against 8l. last auction) for pale yellow to red and brown, and 7l. 17s. 6d. for dark-brown wax. Madagascar also sold at good prices, two strings, consisting of 179 bales and 115 mats, bringing 6l. 10s. per cwt. for good pale to dark-brown block, and 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 7s. 6d. for very dark and wormy mixed. Zanzibar was neglected, 12 bales of fair being held at 6l. 10s.; the best bid obtainable was 6l. 7s. 6d. Eighteen packages from other catalogues sold at from 6l. 2s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d., the latter figure being paid for pale red and brown.

"CONDY" IN AUSTRALIA.—We learn by cable that the important action, *Condy v. Craven*, which was started in Melbourne, and which has greatly interested Australian pharmacists, as it dealt with the sale of "Condy crystals," has been settled out. The terms of the settlement are not stated.

The Rhubarb Expert Retires.

Buyers of rhubarb were somewhat surprised on Wednesday to learn that Mr. S. Tapp, who had been foreman of the rhubarb at the London Docks warehouse for twenty-nine years, had quietly retired from his post at his own request. Latterly he had been in ill-health, and it is jokingly said that when the rhubarb-trade began to dwindle and the imports fell off he began to pine.

"We sorely miss," proud Shensi cried—

And wept on Canton's lap—

"The presence of our own High-Dried
And old familiar Tapp."

German Saccharin-trade.

Last year Germany's exports of artificial sweetening-stuffs were considerably greater than the imports. This year, however, an entire change has taken place, the imports having advanced 160 per cent. against last year, whereas the exports have decreased 40 per cent. The following are the figures of the German exports and imports for the first eight months of the last three years:—

		1899	1900	1901
Imports	...	4,200 kg.	14,600 kg.	38,400 kg.
Exports	...	31,000 kg.	51,100 kg.	27,100 kg.

Government Cinchona-cultivation in British India.

A German scientist, Dr. Stuhlmann, who has recently returned from a journey to Java and British India, made for the purpose of studying the cinchona-cultivation, contributes an interesting article to the *Tropenpflanzer*. The cinchona-plantation in British India visited by the doctor is at Mungpo, about seventeen miles from Darjeeling. The cultivation was commenced in 1862, when 40,000 acres were reserved for plantations; a considerable part of this area is left in the natural state, as forest, whilst part is let for cultivation, at an annual rental of 3r. per acre, to the labourers, mostly Nepalese, who number from 300 to 400. Some 200 acres are planted every year, and as the trees are allowed to grow for eight years there are about 1,500 acres continually covered with cinchona. After eight years the trees are uprooted, and the ground is then left lying fallow for a considerable time. One piece of ground was said to have been in this condition for fifteen years, after having produced one crop of *Succirubra*, and even after this lapse of time it will be necessary to manure it with bone-dust before *Ledgeriana* can be successfully grown upon it. Wherever the character of the soil allows it *Calisaya Ledgeriana* is now chiefly grown. *Ledgeriana* thrives only in a well-drained soil, and steep slopes are consequently admirably suited for this variety. *Cinchona officinalis* does not thrive here at all. Dr. Stuhlmann's article winds up with a detailed description of the process of manufacturing quinine from cinchona. A fact which appears to have greatly struck Dr. Stuhlmann is that one of the labourers, who is constantly working in a white cloud of quinine-dust, has attended to this work for the last twenty-five years. This person is no doubt perfectly malaria-proof, but one would expect to find symptoms of quinine-poisoning where the dust of quinine is constantly being inhaled.

Japan Trade in 1900.

(Continued from C. & D. of October 5)

[Note.—The equivalents are:—Catty = 1½ lb.; picul = 100 catties or 133 lbs.; yen = 2s. 0½d.]

Ginger, Dry.—The exports increased considerably, chiefly owing to the poor harvest in India and Jamaica. India takes the lion's share of our ginger every year, preferring the cheap Japanese ginger so that she may export her own product, which is dearer. The price was stationary until autumn, when it began to advance, and touched a record figure. Since the largest export in 1897 the cultivation of ginger in Japan has greatly increased, with the result that the supply has exceeded demand since then, consequently the area of cultivation has been reduced to some extent, so that arrivals at Yokohama have naturally declined, and, with increased demand, the market has always had a higher tendency. The increase of exports to America (U.S.A.) has attracted much attention. The demand from the United States was very limited, as there Jamaica ginger is only imported; but owing to the decrease in exports of Jamaica ginger, American purchases from Japan increased in 1900 as

much as 60 per cent. compared with preceding year. The exports during 1900 and 1899 were as follows:—

	1900		1899	
	Catties	Yen	Catties	Yen
British India ...	629,221	62,644	249,769	20,271
England ...	8,474	692	282,771	15,890
Hong-Kong ...	314,759	35,072	221,646	17,091
Australia ...	66,691	6,603	83,110	6,851
United States ...	275,406	27,150	47,309	3,489
Other countries ...	67,164	2,804	104,992	2,705
Total ...	1,361,715	134,964	989,597	66,297

The total exports during the past ten years have been as follows:—

	Catties	Yen		Catties	Yen
1891	905,362	14,881	1896	1,908,309	127,029
1892	696,601	23,669	1897	3,668,365	188,981
1893	655,049	56,596	1898	931,237	66,404
1894	441,809	42,868	1899	989,595	66,297
1895	777,864	63,553	1900	1,361,715	134,965

Sulphur.—The prices ruled at a fair average during the year, opening at 2.25 yen per picul, and closing at 2.23 yen per picul. Exports tend to increase considerably, owing to improving demand abroad, as the following figures show:—

	1900		1899	
	Catties	Yen	Catties	Yen
U.S.A. ...	18,406,496	431,966	17,807,440	363,873
Hong-Kong ...	1,275,409	25,472	1,242,763	25,796
Australia ...	5,696,014	137,441	3,228,528	69,349
China... ..	1,581,604	37,698	3,800,149	78,288
Canada ...	1,469,627	33,429	—	—
Other places... ..	1,297,837	32,278	1,727,839	37,556
Total ...	29,726,987	698,284	27,806,719	574,862

The values and exports during ten years were as follows:—

	Catties	Yen		Catties	Yen
1891	31,663,045	284,832	1896	20,507,630	308,588
1892	21,844,290	280,963	1897	15,322,307	321,341
1893	17,373,205	238,832	1898	21,045,468	477,014
1894	21,103,646	244,542	1899	27,806,719	574,868
1895	26,445,913	296,136	1900	29,726,987	698,284

Ginseng Root.—Business in this article was in the early part of the year expected to show a heavy fall, owing to troubles in Northern China, for China is the only country where ginseng finds its way. But on account of increase in export to South China, statistics show little difference from preceding year, viz.:—

	1900		1899	
	Catties	Yen	Catties	Yen
China	180,462	227,360	204,317	280,659
Hong-Kong	217,737	173,574	187,154	175,934
Other Countries ...	4,715	6,737	10,750	20,275
Total	402,914	407,671	402,221	476,868

Vegetable Wax.—Exports have greatly decreased compared with preceding year, owing to the high price of raw material, on account of poor harvest; stocks in foreign markets also contributed to the decline. The exports are shown in the following table:—

	1900		1899	
	Catties	Yen	Catties	Yen
Hong-Kong	2,530,570	380,110	2,825,157	397,637
England	117,773	18,842	158,188	22,637
United States ...	165,313	25,648	353,245	49,657
Germany	383,172	58,192	638,134	87,896
China... ..	22,622	3,384	170,380	25,534
Other countries ...	482,637	75,259	424,509	58,858
Total	3,702,087	561,435	4,569,613	642,219

The quotation in January was 14.80 yen per picul, which continued until May, when the market became quieter, buyers offering 14 yen, while sellers complained of unremunerative prices, and it closed at 15.20 yen per picul at the end of the year. The following is a comparative table of exports during ten years:—

	Catties	Yen		Catties	Yen
1891	2,673,057	316,835	1896	2,148,344	371,701
1892	2,449,701	285,567	1897	4,205,843	730,576
1893	3,150,967	383,766	1898	3,789,791	609,760
1894	4,401,195	562,135	1899	4,569,613	642,219
1895	2,792,330	334,847	1900	3,702,087	561,435

Imports.—In the following table I bring together the values in yen of the principal drug staples imported:—

	Quicksilver	Soda-ash	Caustic soda	Chlorate potash	Amorphous phosphorus	Paraffin	Soda bicarb.	Soda nitrate	Glycerin
1891	105,660		255,306	207,907	80,873	143,609	43,152		21,608
1892	95,546		173,010	309,917	86,086	225,974	60,218		26,807
1893	115,082		192,426	742,317	166,637	150,611	72,565		26,855
1894	127,541		205,467	840,640	178,232	363,015	80,754		41,291
1895	141,302	126,149	234,000	419,053	260,823	266,340	102,917		59,604
1896	139,302	145,698	84,263	429,042	174,898	192,533	119,113	288,696	66,235
1897	156,527	184,060	229,593	497,651	280,636	327,916	115,616	149,443	90,912
1898	176,303	373,370	422,714	632,060	298,253	270,349	143,335	117,320	206,786
1899	219,013	482,877	521,852	418,884	216,124	286,807	157,710	231,488	272,867
1900	258,698		929,526	679,312	244,979	511,559	153,564	41,114	89,294